The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,898.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	As.
For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
——— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
——— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... ,, 2 8
Third Ditto .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BINKS—April 17th, Constance Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. H. T. Binks, aged 18 months.

MARRIAGE.

DREWETT—TILLER—April 18th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Du Bois, Mr. Tom Drewett, Mechanical Engineer, Chowpatty, to Miss Mary Ann Tiller.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander DICKINSON, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
(To sail with quick despatch.)

MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1, 700 Tons register, Captain PONSONBY. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or, Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain HOULTON, will be despatched about the 15th May. For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, JR.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. PURDY, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per "HARTFELL," COURTNAY, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain COURTNAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Courtnay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine. Purple. Blue. Crimson. Red.
Magenta. Violet. Green. Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine. Mauve. Brown. Scarlet. Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot.

270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, LINIMENTS, &c., can now be obtained at our Fort and Byculla Houses at ENGLISH PRICES. To Surgeons, and Owners of Dispensaries, this is a matter of interest, which, when found, they would do well to "make a note of."

ROGERS & Co.

BOTTLES, Stoppered and Plain, of all sizes, suitable for Stock or Dispensing purposes, at little more than INVOICE COST.

ROGERS & Co.

SULPHURIC ETHER for Ice Machines cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere in this Presidency.

ROGERS & Co.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—A choice assortment, with Gold and Silver Mountings, at greatly reduced prices.

ROGERS & Co.

MICROSCOPES.—Only a few of these Instruments on hand, very powerful and astonishingly cheap.

ROGERS & Co.

AN AIR PUMP, complete, in good working order, will be sold a bargain.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to MR. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Store-yard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by MR. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.
Cold Ham and Mutton.
Fresh Oysters.
Ice Creams.
Sardines.
Tea and Coffee.
Sandwiches.
Sausages.
Cold Drinks.
Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ICE COMMITTEE.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

OUT-STATION ORDERS.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

FORM OF ADDRESS.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF, for CASH only, at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROLETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES, CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. & Co would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EITHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILTA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small cosignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8 per dozen nett. Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2¼, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to say what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthon Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 14th May next, at 2 P.M., about 40 tons of SCRAP IRON, lying at the Byculla Work Shops; also at Lanowlee, on MONDAY, the 18th of May next, at 4 P. M., a similar quantity, lying at the Work Shops there. The whole to be removed at the Purchaser's expense within one month from the date of sale.

For further particulars apply to the STOREKEEPER, G. I. P. R. Stores Office, Byculla.

Stores Office, Byculla, 17th April 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s, 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen: Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REES, 57; Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Magenta. Green Canary Purple.
Mauve. Orange. Cerise. Blue.
Violet. Crimson. Black. Pink.
Scarlet. Brown.

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SUNDRIES RECEIVED BY LATE STEAMERS.

BEST PLAYING CARDS, florigated Moguls, fancy backs.
CHESSMAN and CHESSBOARDS, Staunton and other patterns.
BACKGAMMON BOARDS—CRIBBAGE BOARDS.
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, 100, 66, and 50 feet.
GILT MOROCCO TABLE MATS, in sets of 6.
MAHOGANY T SQUARES, ebony edges—24 in., 30 in. and 36 inches.
CHUBBS CASH BOXES, Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
CHUBBS' JAPANNED TIN WRITING BOXES, fitted and supplied with leather covers.
WHATMAN'S MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER in rolls—25 yards long.
DOUBLE ELEPHANT DRAWING PAPER.
OPISOMETERS for measuring distances on Maps, a very ingenious and useful little instrument.
CHUBBS' PALANQUIN BOXES, with leather covers.
BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES, best construction.
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, in frames of various sizes.
POCKET MAGNIFIERS, ditto.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, by Elliott and other makers.
COLOUR BOXES, 12 Cakes, fitted complete, and suitable for Engineers and Architects.
ROUND LEATHER CASES, for Pencils.
MEMORANDUM and ACCOUNT BOOKS, ruled and unruled, of all sizes and descriptions of binding.
PERRY'S PAPER TIES,—a large supply of these very useful articles.
DATE INDICATORS.
INKSTANDS and INKGLASSES in great variety.
OIL and WATER COLOURS—SABLE and other BRUSHES.
MUSIC BOOKS and MUSIC PAPER.
ALBUMS of all descriptions, of the latest and most elegant designs.
STATIONERY in great variety, &c. &c. &c.

_ *Full particulars of the Scientific and Miscellaneous Stock of this Establishment are contained in a CATALOGUE just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

REYNOLD'S SYSTEM OF MEDICINE. Second Volume, containing LOCAL DISEASES, viz:—

I. Diseases of the Nervous System.
II. Diseases of the Digestive System.

This Volume consists of a Series of Articles by various Medical gentlemen of repute, including Drs. Austie, Bastian, T. King, Chambers, Wilson, Fox, Jones, Gee, H. Maudsley, W. C. Maclean, &c. &c. .... Rs. 18 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING &c.

New French Novels.

		Rs.	As.
Le Comte de Warrens	Aimard	2	8
Passe Partout	Aimard	2	8
Les Compagnons de la Lune	Aimard	2	8
Rosas	Aimard	2	8
Les Spadassins de l'Opera	Poison du Terrail	2	4
La Vérité sur Rocambole	Ditto	2	4
Les Glaciers	Zurcher et Margallé	1	8
Un Chatiment	Adolphe Joanne	2	4
Les deux Marguerite	C. Reybaud	2	4
Les Tragedies du Foyer	Deltuf	2	4
Memoires d'un Journaliste	Villemessant	2	4
Les Revenants	Paul Féval	2	4
La Double Vue	E. Berthet	2	4
Thérèse Raquin	Emile Zola	2	4
Manette Solomon, 2 vols	De Goncourt	4	8
La Succession Chavanet, 2 vols.	Daudet	4	8
L'Avaleur du Sabres	Paul Féval	2	4
Les Corbeaux du Gévaudan	De Pontmartin	2	4
Le Meurtrier d'Albertine Renouf	H. Rivière	2	4
Les Petits Vagabonds	Mdme Marcel	1	8
Le Bon Vieux Temps	Berthet	2	4
L'Hotel des Commissaires-Priseurs	Champfleury	2	4
Le 13me Hussards	Gaboriau	2	4
Les Gens mal Elevés	Fremy	2	4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

"WRINKLES," or, Hints to Sportsmen and Travellers, upon Dress, Equipment, Armament, and Camp Life. By H. A. L., "THE OLD SHEKARRY, with Illustrations—Rs. 4-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Second Edition enlarged.

THE SPORTING RIFLE and its PROJECTILES. By Lieut. James Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps—Rs. 5-4. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Second Edition.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA: containing information for Ladies, on OUTFIT, FURNITURE, HOUSEKEEPING, CHILDREN, SERVANTS, STABLES, and TRAVELLING, together with a number of RECEIPTS for INDIAN COOKERY. By a Lady Resident—Rs. 4-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTS.—The following large-sized *Imray's Charts*, mounted on cloth for Captains' use, are now available:—

		Rs.	As.
1	Gulf of Aden; from Socotra to the Red Sea	Rs. 5	0
2	India, West Coast; Bombay to Kurrachee	8	0
3	Bay of Bengal; General Chart, very large Scale	8	0
4	Bay of Bengal, West; Comorin to Coconada.	8	0
5	Ditto North; Pulicat to Bassein River.	8	0
6	Ditto East; Bassein to Penang	8	0
7	Red Sea, 2 large sheets, names printed in Arabic and English	12	0
8	Rice Ports of India	8	0
9	Mauritius	5	0
10	Southern Africa and Madagascar	12	0
11	Straits of Malacca and Singapore	8	0
12	Mercator's Chart of the World	6	8

THACKER VINING & Co.

WANTED.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 80 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part, between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, lately occupied by J. H. SMITH, P. & O. Co., with good Compound, Water Pipes and Stable, and every suitable convenience for Europeans. Satisfactory references have been given by the old tenants of the place. Rent Rs. 50. Apply on the spot, or to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE, Glass Merchant, Gunbow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICE.—The POWERS of ATTORNEY, given by DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI, Esq., to JETHABAI KEVALDASS, on the 20th September, 1865, and subsequent date; and to SOBHARAM LUKMICHUND, under date the 9th March, 1867, and 6th June, 1867, are CANCELLED.

W. STRIP,
For DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI.

Ahmedabad, 14th April 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

	Rs.	As.
Fun, Vol. VI	Rs. 3	8
Florence Marryatt's Gup from India	8	0
Trollope's Can you forgive her ?	2	4
Hamley's Operations of War	21	0
Gladstone's Ecce Homo	3	12
Cooper's Ned Myers	0	8
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide for 1868	0	12
Mabel Vaughan, and Vine's Mother and Child. Each	0	8
The Model Dockyard, and the Rob Roy Canoe. Each	0	12
Weale on Rigging Ships	1	2
Neil's Art of Public Speaking	0	12
The Engineer's Sheet Almanac for 1868	1	8
Engineering Facts and Figures, 1868	4	8
New Infantry Drill, pocket edition	0	12
Artillery Regimental Standing Orders	3	12
Enquire within upon Everything	2	0
Play Books.—Sheep in Wolf's Clothing; Good woman of the wood; Belphigor; Idiot Witness; Don Cæsar de Bazan; Going to Chobham; Dead Shot; Hut of the Red Mountain; Sarah's Young Man; Child of the Regiment; Poor Pillicoddy; the Englishman in India. Each	0	8
Clarke's Catechism of Music	0	12
Boosey's Drawing room Music Book, 2 vols	6	0
——— German Concertina Instructor	0	12
Chappell's 50 Secular Airs for the Harmonium	1	2
——— 20 Anthems for ditto	1	2
——— Instructor for ditto	1	2
A Carte-de-Visite Album, to hold 4 in a page. (Very handsome.)	45	0
Ditto to hold 6 ditto (Ditto)	42	8

(Only one of each received)

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

	Rs.	As.
BOND STREET, Musical Magazine, 12 numbers	9	0
EXETER HALL, (sacred) ditto ditto	9	0
HANOVER SQUARE, ditto ditto	9	0
SONG.—Come sing to me again	1	0
———Home, Sweet home	0	12
———Hilda	1	8
———Polly Perkins of Paddington Green	1	8
———The Captain in the Whiskers	1	0
———WALTZ.—The Hilda	2	0

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	As.
Kesteven's Domestic Practice of Medicine	Rs. 3	12
Beasley's Druggist's Receipt Book. 6th Edn.	4	8
——— Book of Prescriptions. 3rd Edn.	4	8
——— Pocket Formulary. 8th Edn.	4	8
Shaw's Medical Remembrancer. 5th Edn.	1	12
Dr. Pereira's Selections from Physicians' Prescriptions	3	12
Dr. West on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood	12	0
Fergusson's Practical Surgery. 4th Edn.	7	12
Tanner's Index of Diseases, and their treatment	8	0
Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools	3	0
Key to ditto, by Hunter	3	12
Domestic Management of Children and Servants	1	4
Dictionary of Classical Quotations, with index verborum	4	8
The Girl's Own Book. By Mrs. Child	3	8
The Child's Own Book. 300 illustrations	3	12
Every Little Boy's Book. 250 illustrations	2	12
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy	3	12
Ditto handsomely bound and illustrated	15	12
Nugent's English and French and v. v. Dictionary	2	8
Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography. By Rev. W. Webster	1	12
Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry. By W. Inglis	1	0
Fielding's Works, complete in one volume	10	8
Smollett's Works, ditto	10	8
Swift's Works, complete in two volumes	18	0
Don Quixote. Illustrated by Gustave Dore	20	0
The Legend of the Wandering Jew. Ditto	9	8
Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Ditto	10	8
History of Croquemitaine. Ditto (Cover damaged)	9	0
Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible	25	0
——— Bible Dictionary. 2 vols. in 1. 600 illustrations	15	0
——— Bunyan's Holy War. Illustrated	5	12
——— Illustrated Readings. Edited by Tom Hood	5	12
——— Book of Sacred Poems. Rs. 10½ and	5	12
——— Family Prayer Book. By Revds. Garbett and Martin	5	12
——— Bright Thoughts for Little Ones	4	8
——— The Child's Garland of Little Poems	4	8
——— Favourite Poems by gifted Bards	4	8
——— Jewels gathered from Painter and Poet	4	8
——— Picture History of England in 40 Engravings	2	12
Pocket Latin English Dictionary. By Rev. J. E. Riddle	2	0
Khirad-Afroz (the illuminator of the understanding.) By Maulavi Hafizuddin. A new edition of the Hindoostanee Text; carefully revised, with notes, critical and explanatory, by E. B. Eastwick, F.R.S. &c.	13	8
Chambers's Etymological English Dictionary. Edited by Jas. Donald	3	12
Newman's Handbook of modern Arabic, consisting of a practical grammar, with numerous examples, dialogues, and newspaper extracts, in a European type	4	8
Chambers's Mathematical Tables, consisting of logarithmic, nautical, and other tables. New edn. '67	2	12
The Ghost Hunter. By John Banim	0	12
The Nautical Almanac for 1869	2	0
Chambers's Handy Guide to London and Paris. Each	0	12
Jas. and H. Smith's Rejected Addresses, &c.	0	12
The Millionaire. By D. Costello	1	8
Fanny, the Little Milliner. By C. Rowcroft	1	8
Up among the Pandies. By Lt. V. D. Majendie	1	8
Nanon; or, Women's War. By Dumas	0	12
The Ladder of Life: a heart history. By A. B. Edwards	0	12
My Brother's Wife. By Ditto	0	12
Zingra, the Gipsy. By Mrs. A. M. Maillard	0	12
Nothing but Money. By T. S. Arthur	0	12
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N. By Jas. Hannay	0	12
Cassell's Complete Atlas of the World, containing 260 folio Maps, beautifully engraved and coloured, presenting a full and most accurate survey of the World's Surface. Bound half morocco	40	0
Legends & Theories of the Bhuddists. By R. S. Hardy	7	8

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS

	Rs.	As.
The Bengal Army List, corrected to 31st March.	Rs. 5	8
Broughton's Civil Procedure Code	22	8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, 5th Ed.	14	8
Norton on the Law of Evidence, 6th Edition	17	8
Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Whipping and Police Acts	5	8
Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages	7	8
The Abbe Dubois on the manners and customs of the People of India. 2nd Edition	20	0
Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council of India for 1867	6	0
Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c. &c.	5	8
Conductor Skinner's work on Indian and Burman Timbers	6	0
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs. The best work extant on diseases of Horses in India	12	

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1868.

NOTICES.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN gives, FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to the disposition of the Learner.

Mme. Frederic Cauvin has her Diploma by the French Academy.

Meadow Street, No. 5, near Rosselet & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS.
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 7-8, (RUPEES SEVEN and ANNAS EIGHT) per SHARE, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and on every FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY during the same hours.

Shareholders who have not yet sent in their Allotment Letters and Share Certificates for registration and examination are requested to do so without delay.

J. A. J. SHAW, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, GOULD & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ,, Linen Collars.
½ ,, Under-Vests.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 ,, Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.
1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda.*

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.

BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
,, Coloured Eglinton.
,, Glace Eglinton.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
Ring Scarf.
The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
,, Improved Carlton.
,, Opera.
,, Grosvenor.
,, Cavalier.
,, Persigny.
The Challenge.
,, Daisy.
,, Hyde Park.
,, Olympic.
,, Colonial; and
,, Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
JUST RECEIVED.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE TREET, CALCUTTA

NOTICES.

SELF-ACTING TABLE PUNKHAS.
ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE, Francott's renowned POCKET REVOLVERS. ROSSELET & Co.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK, in Tin Boxes of 1 lb. each, very suitable for Invalids, up-country and Home Travellers. ROSSELET & Co.

CHOCOLATE & TURKISH SWEETMEATS and CHRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
ROSSELET & Co.

WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES supplied from Home by every Mail.
ROSSELET & Co.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SIX per Share, for the year ending 29th February 1868, will be PAID on and after the 25TH INSTANT, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Sewers in the Eastern Boulevard and Hornby Row, Fort.

Plans and sections of the proposed Sewers may be inspected, and Forms of Tender, with Bills of Quantities, may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written on the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,

Bombay, 13th April 1868. Executive Municipal Engineer.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

REWARD OF 500 RUPEES.—STOLEN from the FIRM of DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI, Esq., at Bombay, some 150 GUZERATEE LETTERS or more, forwarded from that Gentleman's Firm at Ahmedabad in 1865, when LULLOO KURRUMCHUND, since dismissed, was the Moonim. It is believed that a blank portion of one of the missing letters with the Guzeratee address thereon, "Sett Dulputbhai Bhogoobai" in the handwriting of the principal—which address was converted into a signature—was used by one DAMODHER JETTA, a Bhattia Merchant of Bombay, and Director of the Victoria Financial Association, to fabricate a false and fraudulent document with the view of obtaining, by the aid of other conspirators, the sum of Rs. 36,400 from Dulputbhai Bhugoobhai, Esq.—Vide case of perjury, subornation of perjury, falsification of evidence, and giving of false evidence, decided by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD in the Supreme Court at Bombay, and published in the *Bombay Gazette* dated 19th February 1867. A Warrant has been issued by the Senior Magistrate of Bombay for the apprehension of Damodher Jetta and his co-adjutors, but they have concealed themselves. Any person, who will be so good as to give such information as will lead to the recovery of all the missing Letters, and the conviction of the party or parties who have stolen them, or caused them to be removed from the Firm, will receive the above Reward. W. STRIP.

Ahmedabad, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 25th day of February 1867, and made between JUNNA KHOJAN, of Bombay, of the one part, and ROWJEE DADAJEE, of Bombay, aforesaid, of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on behalf of the said Mortgagee, Rowjee Dadajee, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of April instant, at half past 4 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned PROPERTY. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned four days previous to the sale:—

All that piece or parcel of land or oart, surrounded by a wall, called or known by the name of Pattarwaddy, together with all sorts of trees standing or growing thereon, together with a bungalow and outhouses and a range or chawl of buildings, consisting of nine upper storied compartments standing thereon, stuate, lying, and being in Moogbhat Lane, or commonly called Candawaddy, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension Tax under Nos. 32, 35, 36, and 37, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by Cross Candawaddy street, on or towards the west by the oart of Shree Sewoojee Maharaj, on or towards the north partly by the oart of Babool Damjee and partly by the oart of Cowajee Khetsy, and on or towards the south by Moogbhat Lane, lately and now in the occupation of the said Junna Khojan and her tenants.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 and Rs. 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 paid, making Rs. 87-4-4 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rs. 65-7-3 and 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 87-4-4 and 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share paid) on or before the 28th May next, at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 28th May, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 130-14-7 and Rs. 174-8-9 or £12 and £16 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this office.

HARRY RIVERS, Major Genl., R.E.,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best.—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.

270, Regent street, London, W.

NOTICES.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod Stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use, well adapted for Field work.

Price complete.................... Rs. 400

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:—

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

		Rs.	As.
Plain beaded pattern	Rs.	25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,,	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	,,	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	,,	30	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

		Rs.	As.
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs.	35	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,,	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	,,	50	0

N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY, & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

This Copying Press occupies but little space beyond that of the usual Copying Book, and is therefore very advantageous. It is so portable that it may be carried in an ordinary Despatch Box.

		Rs.
Note Size, with Copying Book, complete		Rs. 16
Quarto Size	Do.	,, 20
Foolscap Size	Do.	,, 25

COPYING PRESSES.

OIL PAPERS, WATER PANS, AND BRUSHES.
COPYING BOOKS FOR LETTERS, COPYING INK.

Letter and Foolscap sizes, with Stand, Copying Book, Water Pan and Brush, Oil Paper, Copying Ink, &c., complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. Copy Presses *without* Stand are supplied.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, containing about 114,000 words, and about 3,000 Illustrations. Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in Two quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas.

It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.

OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writer.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.

DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on logical principles.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly revised according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated Orators and Speakers.

ETYMOLOGY has been improved by the corrections of the most recent philological investigations.

QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.

SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.

ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON, PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up, and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and, secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them. The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar. Rs. 30.

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

Extract from the *Times*, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

These Filters yield about half-a-gallon of Water per minute.

Pocket Filters, same principle. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing the principle of these Filters, can be had free on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS, SUDDER BAZAAR, MULKUTTOO, ABYSSINIA.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—TENDERS (sealed and marked "Tenders for Ashes") will be received by the Agent G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to 27th April instant, for the purchase of the refuse Ashes now lying at Byculla, Callian, Wassind, Kurjut, Campoolee, Kussara, Lanowlee, Poona, Decksal and Sholapore, at each or all Stations.

The parties tendering must specify the Price per Cubic Yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within 14 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give Security to the amount of Rs. 200.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. CHARLTON,
Acting Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 15th April 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco,
,, Bird's-eye ,,
,, Cut Cavendish.
,, Returns Tobacco.
York River ,,
Carolina Rose.
Golden Gem.
Havana Tobacco.
Persian ,,
Latakiah ,,
Oronoko ,,
Imperial ,,
Smoking Mixture.
Jewel of Ophir

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Strorekeepers and Dealers throughout the world Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTON ECIRCLE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	73 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	5½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
3,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China. In	185 per share.
600,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share.
760,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nomina
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	123 ex. div.
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p.s
	200	200	----	Royal Bank of India	83 p.s
	010	052	----	Guzerat Bank	65 [nl.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	78 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

510,000	5,000	3,500	----	Bombay Ship Co.	2,100 per
260,000	2,500	2,500	26	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	515 per h.
350,000	5,000	3,500	----	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	----	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per sha

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	590 per sh.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	75 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,160	....	Frere Land Co.	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	645 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s.	Port Canning	325
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	975

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¼.
Do.	30 days' sight	98¼.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four percent. Co.'s	1835-36	92 to 9½
,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,,	1854-55	
Five percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five percent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half percent.		112½
Municipal 6 percent. Loan		111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 228
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH APRIL.

		PER CANDY.
Dhollera	Old	215 to 218
Bhownuggur		
Broach		212 to 215
Vingorla		210 to 212
Compta		210 to 212
Dharwar Sawginned		220 to 225
Oomrawuttee	New	240 to 242
Akote		
Broach		252 to 257
Dhollera		255 to 257
Bhownuggur		
Veeravul		210 to 220

Ready Sales	3,500 Candies.
For delivery	4,975 ,,

Market strong.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 18th April 1868.

LIABILITIES.	
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 47,98,465
Genl. Treasury Balance	,, 16,84,452
Deposits at Head Office	,, 2,07,65,421
Deposits at Branches	,, 10,38,506
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,, 17,711
	Rs. 2,83,04,555
ASSETS.	
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Bullion	Rs. 5,59,574
Credit Account at Do. on do.	,, 21,60,905
Bills Discounted at do.	,, 47,64,944
Dead Stock	,, 15,587
Stamps	,, 4,388
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,, 21,46,142
Government Securities	,, 13,61,362
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 1,46,54,372
Do. do. at Branches	,, 26,37,281
	Rs. 2,83,04,555

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Constant, Surgeon, Ahmednugger Brigade, on leave, from Ahmednugger.

Bennett, Lieutenant, 33th Madras N. I., on medical certificate, from Nagpore.

Bowen, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Mackay, Assistant Surgeon, R. H. A., on sick leave, from Kirkee.

Kellie, Major, R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

Mardall, Lieutenant Colonel, M. S. C., on leave, from Secunderabad.

Reid, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Malligaum.

Crutchley, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Punjab.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

Chalmers, Staff Surgeon, B. M. S., to join, to Kurrachee.

Brice, Brigadier General, C. N. F., on medical certificate, to England.

Crocker, Surgeon, Madras Army, on medical certificate, to England.

Pinkerton, Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—20TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route	....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 20	Dilhurree	Basset	Kurrachee, April 15.
	H. M. Malabar (s)	Rich	Suez, April 4.
	Levanter	Lane	Calcutta, Feb. 24.
	Viscount Canning	----	Beypoor.
	Columbian (s)	Curling	Suez, April 5.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 20	Krishna (s)	Child	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *Kurrachee*, Lang, to Kurrachee.
Ship *Alfred*, Brikett, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Vicksburg*, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Emeu*, to Hongkong.
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Kurrachee.
Ship *Slieve Bloom*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Coria Lisa*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Palmas*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Acenir*, to Rangoon.
Ship *Robert Ritson*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Asia*, to Singapore.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Over-land Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Ld.) will despatch the SteamShip "PENANG," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. TAUSTON, as an extra Steamer to Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 25th April, at 6 P.M.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having transferred his business to MR. J. LOWE, requests that all Claims against him, as Proprietor of the London Hotel, be sent in to him within eight days from this date.

Bombay, 20th April 1868. P. HORWITZ.

ESTATE OF MEER SASSOON MOSES.—The undersigned will pay the 2ND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9¾ per cent, on the admitted claims against the above Estate, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd April, instant, from 10½ A.M. till 4 P.M., and on subsequent days from 2½ P.M. till 4 P.M.

W. ADAMS,
Managing Trustee.
High Court, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

WANTED, a competent person for the Office of SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ESPLANADE. Salary Rupees 150 per mensem. None need apply except those who have had experience in superintending works and can draw plans and prepare estimates. Applications to be accompanied with Testimonials.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18th April 1868.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, appointing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th April 1868.

ROBERT LEACH, formerly of Bombay and Calcutta, in the employment of MR. PERCIVAL WAITE, has not been heard of by his Family since October 1866. Complexion fair, eyes and mouth drooping, slight moustache and whiskers, height 5 ft. 7½ inches. Whoever will give any information of him since the above date to "W. G.," care of this paper, will confer a great favour on his Family, and if necessary be ewarded.

18th April 1868.

AUCTION SALE of THREE IRON BARGES at the Carnac Bunder, by order of Government.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the above Bunder, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION three unserviceable IRON, BARGES, Nos. 7, 8, and 9, as they are lying dry on the same Bunder.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1868.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that VEHAR WATER will be entirely shut off from the ISLAND on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at about 6 A.M., and that the MAIN will probably remain closed till 6 A.M. on the same day.

Houses should therefore be provided with water necessary for the 12 hours' use by WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Water Works Office, April, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS heretofore carried on by the undersigned—at Liverpool under the firm of RENNIE, CLOWES and COMPANY, and at Bombay under the firm of RENNIE, SCOVELL and COMPANY—was on the 31st day of December last dissolved by mutual consent, as far as regards the undersigned GEORGE RENNIE; and that the said business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, WILLIAM RAMSDEN PRICE and ROBERT CRAWFORD ANTROBUS, under the said firms of RENNIE, CLOWES and COMPANY, and RENNIE, SCOVELL and COMPANY respectively.—Dated this 3rd day of March 1868.

WM. R PRICE.
R. C. ANTROBUS,
By his Attorney WM. R. PRICE,
GEO. RENNIE.

IMPORTANT TO MESS AND GENERAL AGENTS.—NOTICE.—Until further Notice MESS STORES and GENERAL GOODS can be BOOKED DIRECT FROM BOMBAY TO DEESA at the usual Railway Rates, plus One Rupee per Maund of 41 lbs., for Cartage from Ahmedabad to Deesa.

The entire Fare, together with the Railway Receipt, will be recovered at Deesa only after the safe delivery of the Goods to the Consignee there.

This plan of through booking will save much vexatious delay and loss consequent on the Goods being forwarded (as at present) at the risk and on the account of the owners by forwarding Agents at Ahmedabad and Dhollera.

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, } Carting Agents.
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE,
The B. B. & C. I. Railway Carting Agent's Office, 20th April 1868.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA—The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As a nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose 'Chota hasri' is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

Sold in Sealed Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lb. each at per lb. Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 2-0.

Agents: TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay and Poona.

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in the spring and fall of the year, it is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MESSRS. HEERALAL & Co.—SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April 1868 at 4 P. M., Messrs HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of COOVERJEE PRAGJEE, and on account and risk of AHMED MAHOMED (alias) AMEERMAHOMED KHAN,—all that piece and parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being without the Fort of Bombay, at Chowkey Mollah, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in Oonderia Street on the western side thereof, and the said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 274 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the Oonderia Street, on the west partly by the property of Cazee Mahomed Esmael Chilmate and partly by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the Soorty Moholla, and on the south by the property of Chowkey Moholla Musjid.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALAL & Co., at their Office, No. 6 Rampart Row.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd.—To declare a Dividend.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21ST to 30TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th April 1868.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

1st.—That the Directors be at liberty to set apart, whenever they shall think fit, either out of Capital or Profits or partly out of Capital and partly out of Profits, and either in one amount at one time or in several amounts at different times, such a sum as will enable them to purchase 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. Government Paper of such value that the annual interest thereof will be sufficient to pay the annual rents, amounting to Rupees 7,800, of the land on which the Company's Mill stands, viz., Rupees 5,100 the rent of the land called Randal Lodge, belonging to Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and Rupees 2,700, the rent of the land called Seton Lodge, belonging to Mr. Dinshawjee Manockjee, and that such Government Paper be purchased in the names of two or more Trustees to be appointed by the Shareholders at their Meeting, which Trustees are to hold the said Government Paper and to pay the interest thereof to the Directors for the time being, who are thereout to discharge the annual rents abovementioned until such time or times as the respective Lessors and the Directors shall have mutually agreed for the sale and purchase of the said premises called Randal Lodge and Seton Lodge respectively, when the said Trustees upon the request of the Directors are to endorse to the latter the whole or so much of the said Government Paper as the Directors shall require them to endorse, and that such Government Paper when endorsed is to be realized by the Directors and the proceeds thereof are to be applied by them in paying for the land, the subject of the purchase, but the said Trustees shall not be bound to see to the application of the said Government Paper or of the proceeds or interest thereof, nor shall the Directors be responsible for the acts or defaults of the Trustees.

2. In the event of the forgoing advertisement being carried, then to appoint two or more Trustees for the purpose thereinmentioned.

3. To consider and decide on the mode in which the account in the Company's Books, headed "Bonus on Purchase of Concern" and the sum standing to the debit of that account are to be dealt with.

4. That when and so soon as the Directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit so to do, they do take the necessary steps for winding up the present Company and transferring the business Property and Assets thereof to another Company to be formed for the like purpose as the present Company but with limited liability, in manner contemplated by the 175th Section of the Indian Company's Act 1866 or other law for the time being in force.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th April 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a quantity of TEMPORARY RAILS, with Points and Crossings complete. Apply to MR. W. C. TINCKOM, Nabob's House, Mazagon.

20th April 1868.

WANTED, two good COPYING CLERKS. Apply (by letter only in applicant's handwriting, stating Salary expected) during TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at the Office of H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 20th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per French Ship "NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES," Captain EXMELIN, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain EXMELIN at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship *Notre Dame des Victoires.*
Bombay, 20th April 1868.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY, the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were carried unanimously:—

1. That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 1st April 1868, viz., "that the Company be wound up voluntarily," be and is hereby confirmed.

2. That the Hon. ALEX. BROWN be appointed sole Liquidator, and that he receive by way of remuneration the lump sum of Rupees Five Thousand.

3. That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to compromise all Calls and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory, or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, in such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidator to take any security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts, or Liabilities.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th April 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE.
(RECEIVED PER SHIP *via* THE CAPE.)
[MANY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.]

Montgomery's (H.) Ida Clifford, or the Voice of God in a Dream—a Tale, 500 pp., cloth	Rs. 2	8
Dircks (Henry, C. E.) Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the second Marquis of Worcester; with a reprint of the Century of Inventions 1633, with Commentary, portraits, and woodcuts, cloth (pub. at 24s.) 1865	8	0
Alonso's Spanish Grammar, 12mo.	1	4
Arabic Grammar, Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language, by Faris el-Shidiat, 12mo. new edition by Williams, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, cloth (pub. 5s.) 1866	2	0
Summers's Chinese Grammar, with Dialogues, Exercises, and a Vocabulary, 12mo. cloth (pub. 5s.) 1864	2	0
Bleek (A. H.) Grammar of the Persian Language, with Dialogues, Reading Lessons, and Vocabulary (pub. at 7s. 6d.) 1854	2	8
Sakoontala; or the Lost Ring, by Kalidasa, translated by Williams, borders printed in gold and colours in the highest style of art, enriched with original designs, cloth extra, a most beautiful volume, out of print (pub. £2 2s.) 1855	12	8
Sama Veda Translation of the Sanhita of the Sama Veda, by the Rev. J. Stevenson, 1841	5	0
Chronicles of Rabbi Joseph Ben Joshua Ben Meir, the Sphardi, translated from the Hebrew, by Bialloblotzy, 2 vols. (pub. £1) 1837	5	0
El-Mas'udis Historical Encyclopædia, translated from the Arabic by Sprenger, Vol. 1. 1841	3	8
The Tuhfat-ul-Mujahidin; a History of the First Settlement of the Mahomedans in Malabar, translated from the Arabic by Rowlandson. 1833	3	8
The Geographical works of Sadik Isfahani, with an Essay on Various MS. Works, Arabic and Persian, translated from Original Persian MSS. in the Collection of Sir W. Ouseley the editor, 1832	2	8
History of the Reign of Tipu Sultan, by Mir Hussein Ali Khan Kirmani, translated by Miles, 1844	3	8
Ali Hazin, Life of, by himself, edited from two Persian Manuscripts and noted with their various Readings, by Belfour, 1831	2	0
History of Hyder Naik, or Nawab Hyder Ali, by Meer Hussein Ali Khan Kirmani, translated from the Persian by Miles, 1842—The Life of Hafiz ul Mulk, Hafiz Remut Khan by his Son, translated from the Persian by Elliot (pub. 14s.)	3	8
Kitab-i-Yamini: Historical Memoirs of early Conquerors of Hindustan, trans. from the Persian by Reynolds, 1858	2	8
The Siyar-ul-Mutakherin: A History of the Mahomedan Power in India in the last Century, by Mir Gholam Hussein-Khan, revised and collated with the Persian Original, by Briggs, Vol. 1, 1832	3	8
Mirkhond, History of the Early Kings of Persia, translated from the Persian, with Notes, &c. by Shea, 1832	4	8
San Kokf Tsou Ran to Sets; ou Apercu general des Trois Royaumes, traduit de l'Original Japonais-Chinois, par Klaproth (with 5 maps), 2 vols, (pub. 12s) 8vo. and 4to. 1832	3	8
The Gulistan, or Rose-Garden of Sadi of Shiraz; the Persian text, with Persian-English Vocabulary by Johnson, roy. 8vo. cloth (pub. 15s) 1865	6	0
(The best work for learning Persian)		
Arabic-English and English-Arabic Dictionary, by Joseph Catafago, of Aleppo, Syria; all the Arabic words with the pronunciations in Roman letters, 2 vols. in 1, 1858	22	8
Churchill (Col.) Mount Lebanon: a Ten Years' Residence, 1842-52, with an account of the Druze Religion, 3 vols. map—The Druses and Maronites, being a Supplement to the "Mount Lebanon," map and plates, (pub. 35s) cloth 1855. 1862	10	0
Latham, The Native Races of the Russian Empire, large coloured map, and other illustrations, cloth, (pub. at 18s. 6d)	2	8
Earl, The Native Races of the Indian Archipelago, or Papuans, 5 coloured illustrations, and 2 maps. 1853	2	8
Hampson's Origines Patriciae, a deduction of European Titles of Nobility from their sources, with Appendix of an Icelandic poem and Glossarial Index, cloth (pub. at 20s) 1846	3	8
Lord Lyttleton's and Mr. Gladstone's Translations, new edition, half morocco, (pub. at 9s) 1863	2	8
Thorpe (B.) Northern Mythology; the Popular Traditions and Superstitions of Scandinavia, North Germany, and the Netherlands, 3 vols. (pub. at £1 4s in cloth) hf. morocco, 1852	10	0
Redhouse's English-Turkish Lexicon, showing in Turkish, the various significations of the English terms, royal 8vo. printed with small but clear types, hf. bound (pub. 20s) 1861	7	8
History of the War in Bosnia, during the years 1837, 38, and 39, translated from the Turkish, by C. Fraser, 1830	4	8
Owen (R.) Odontography; a Treatise on the comparative Anatomy of the Teeth; their physical relations, development, and microscopic structure in the Vertebrate Animals, one vol. text, and Atlas containing 168 plates, hf. morocco, (pub. at £6 6s.) 1840-45	30	0
(One of the great modern productions which mark the present wonderful advance of scientific knowledge. Dr. Owen stands on a pedestal of eminence which is rarely attained.)		
Rig Veda Sanhita, Sanskrite et Latine, ed. Rosen (pub. 21s.) 1837	7	8
Evliya Efendi, Narrative of Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the Seventeenth Century, translated from the Turkish by J. Von Hammer, 2 vols. in one (pub. 24s) 1834-50	6	8
Annals of the Turkish Empire, from A.D. 1591 to 1659, translated from the Turkish, by Fraser. Vol. I. 1832	3	8
The Tezkereh al Vakiat; or Private Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Humayun. Written in Persian by Jouher. Translated by Stewart	5	8
The Didascalia; or, Apostolical Constitutions of the Abyssinian Church, translated from the Ethiopic by Platt, 1834	3	0
Madden (F. W.) History of Jewish Coinage and of Money in the Old and New Testament, with 254 Engravings of all the Jewish Coins mentioned in the Bible, hf. morocco, gilt top, uncut, (pub. at 25s.) 1865	10	0
(The English book of reference for all chief points belonging to the question of money as raised by the contents of the Old and New Testament.)		
Makrizi, Histoire des Sultans Mamlouks de l'Egypte. Ecrite en Arabe par Taki-eddin-ahmed-Makrizi, Traquite en Francais, par Quatremere, 2 vols. (pub. £2 2s.) 1837	13	8
Annales des Empereurs du Japon, traduites par M. Isaac Titsingh, Ouvrage revu, complete et corringe, sur l'Original Japonais-Chinois, accompagne de Notes, et precede d'un Apercu de l'Histoire Mythologique des Japonais, par Klaproth, (pub. £1) 1835	5	0
Harivansa; ou, Histoire de la Famille de Hari; Ouvrage formant un Appendice du Mahabharata; et traduit sur l'Original Sanskrit, par Langlois, 2 vol. (pub. £2 16s.) 1835-36	15	0
A Description of the Burmese Empire; compiled chiefly from Native Documents, by the Rev. Father Sangermano, and translated from his MS. by Tandy, 1834	3	8
Chronique d'Abou-Djafar Mohammed Tabari, traduit du Persan, par Dubeux, Vol. I. (pub. 30s.) 1836	6	0
Day (Francis, Surgeon, Madras Army) Fishes of Malabar, with 20 plates, half morocco (pub. £2 2s.) 1865	18	0
Mythology: Kennedy's (Lieut.-Col. Vans) Researches into the Nature and Affinity of Ancient and Hindoo Mythology, cloth, (pub. at £2 12s. 6d.) 1831	15	0
Wight (Robert, Surgeon on the Madras Establishment) Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis; or Figures of Indian Plants, 6 vols. 2101 plates, including all those given in the author's "Illustrations" and "Neilgherry Plants," but plain instead of coloured, cloth, (pub. at £27 10s.) Madras, 1838-53	125	0
("A most important work, with 2101 invaluable representations of Indian Plants."—*Cleghorn.*)		
("These Volumes form the most important contributions, not only to Botany, but to Natural Science, which have ever been published in India, and they have been of the greatest service to us throughout our labours. It is admitted that Dr. Wight has accomplished a great work, which is as essential to the student of the Indian Flora, as Sowerby's English Botany is in Britain."—*Hooker and Thomson.*)		
Burton's Excerpta Hieroglyphica; being exact copies of inscriptions in hieroglyphics on the most remarkable monuments of ancient Egypt and Nubia, 49 plates, privately printed, boards, very rare. Cairo, 1823-7	7	8
Portraits of John Lord Lumley, 1513, John Lord Lumley, Jane Lady Lumley, and Ralph Lumley, of Lumley Castle, Durham, Lord Alvanley, Master of the Rolls, five remarkably well coloured portraits. Printed for private circulation, ca. 1840	5	12
Prichard's Six Ethnographical Maps. Supplement to the Natural History of Man, and to the Researches into the Physical History of Mankind, coloured, with 1 sheet of letter-press, 2nd edition, (pub. £1 1s.) London, 1860	6	0
Ottley's Florentine School; a Series of Plates, engraved after the Paintings and Sculptures of the most Eminent Masters of the Early Florentine School; intended to illustrate the History of the Restoration of the Arts of Design in Italy, 54 superb plates, (pub. £6 6s.) boards, 1826	35	0

Bombay, 17th April 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of April 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1867.

2. A letter by the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1092, dated 28th February 1868, submitting to the Justices at their next Meeting the following Resolutions.

3. The Commissioner be authorized to purchase from Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esquire, the site of the Moombadavee Vegetable Market, recently destroyed by fire, measuring 588 square yards, at Rupees 75 per square yard—total price Rupees 44,100—and to erect thereon a Vegetable Market at an estimated cost of Rupees 29,900, in all Rupees 65,000.

4. That the said sum be raised in addition to the Market Loan, sanctioned at the late Budget Meeting.

5. A letter from Captain Baker, R.E., Secretary to Government, No. 154, dated 14th March 1868, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution on the subject of writing off the arrears of the Drainage Debt incurred up to the passing of the new Municipal Act; also regarding advancing a sum of Rupees 6 Lakhs to the Justices of the Peace, in order to enable them to clear off arrears of other debt.

6. A Petition from Heerajee Babajee and others, dated 20th March 1868, complaining of the Notice served upon them by the Municipal Commissioners to pull down their Sheds or Huts standing on the Fazendary ground at Agripada, Byculla.

7. A letter from J. Connon, Esquire, dated 23rd March 1868, intimating that he will submit, at the next Meeting of the Justices, the first Report of the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to report on the Draft Building Act; also requesting to be relieved from farther serving on the Committee.

8. The Municipal Commissioner to request sanction of the Bench to the salary of Mr. Thwaites, Resident Engineer of Drainage Works, at Rupees 800 per mensem.

9. A letter from the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Chairman of the Bench of Justices, dated 6th April instant, forwarding the first Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Gaols for 1868, nominated by the Worshipful Bench on the 22nd January 1868.

10. An Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee on the 3rd ultimo and 6th instant, forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for circulation to the Justices.

11. A letter from Rughoonath Nana Joshee, Head Clerk in the Office of the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, dated 8th instant, requesting the Clerk to recommend him to the Justices for a gratuity in consideration of his long and faithful services.

12. A letter from the Clerk to the Justices applying for six months' leave of absence &c.

13. A Report from Dr. Hewlett on a Petition from certain persons, dated 4th February 1868, complaining of the Municipal Commissioner not allowing them to sell Sheep at Byculla.

14. A Petition and Correspondence from the Mechanics and other servants of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company on the subject of constructing a Road from Worlee to Byculla.

15. A Petition from Govindrow Atmaram, asking for the refund of Halalcore Cess paid by him in excess of what was due from him.

16. Statement of Collections during the month of February 1868.

17. Correspondence regarding the grant of Rs. 1,225 a month by the Municipality towards the part payment for the establishment of Goculdass Tezpall Native General Hospital.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 15th April 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee.—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND APRIL.

PRICES REDUCED! PRICES REDUCED!

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of these talented
SINGERS, MUSICIANS, ACTORS, AND MIMICS.

DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his original *Piece de resistance,*
entitled,
THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT,
In which he will impersonate
AN IRISHMAN, A SCOTCHMAN,
A FRENCHMAN,
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE, A BOMBAY BORAH,
A CHINAMAN,
and
CUTLER'S BEST BRAND—Y,

MR. G. SOUTHAM
in his
UPPER ATTIC FLIGHTS.

Decided hit of
THE DELHI MUMMY,
Who has not yet got the
THOUSAND RUPEES.

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS
will perform a
SOLO ON THE VIOLIN FROM
"BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND,"
Accompanied on the Pianoforte by his
accomplished Daughter,
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE,

Revival of the Original
BAND OF BROTHERS.

WHERE'S THE ERROR IN THE PROGRAMME?

PART FIRST.
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
will preside at the Pianoforte.

OVERTURE, SELECTED,..........Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS, "THE COON HUNT,"..........Company.
BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA,...Mr. W. Burton.
HUM JATA CHARLESTON,..........Dave Carson.
THE BIRDS AWAIT THE DAY, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
A LITTLE MORE CIDER, ...Mr. G. Southam.
COME WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING, ...(Unaccompanied Quartette)
MESSRS CARSON, BURTON, HERBERT AND SOUTHAM.

Part First will conclude with a piece of absurdity
entitled,
BOO, WOO, WOO.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

BALLAD—"My Home, My Heart's first Home," (*Lurline*),
MR. S. HERBERTE.

ERNANI DISTORTED,
MR. G. SOUTHAM.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT,
DAVE CARSON.

VIOLIN SOLO,—VARIATIONS ON AIR "BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND,"
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

Part Second to Conclude with the Original
BAND OF BROTHERS.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD.

The Evening's Performance will Conclude with the
SCREAMING FARCE,
entitled,
THE DELHI MUMMY.

DOCTOR DOUBLEHEAD.—(*A virtuoso and discoverer of the Elixer of Life*)—Mr. W. Burton.
MR. GEORGE BARNWELL, JUNR.—(*In love with the Doctor's Ward*)—Mr. S. Herberte.
MR. HENRY MORTIMER.—(*Member of the Royal Asiatic Society*)—Mr. W. C. Parker.
GINGER BLUE.—(*The Doctor's Man of all work, afterwards the* MUMMY),
DAVE CARSON.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—
Price: ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

A GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM NIGHT ON
WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL.

Particulars will shortly appear.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extent sive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourag. Adertisers to make a liberal use of the new mean now offered of making announcements known to the public. Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868.

A SINGULAR instance of English inconsistency is presented in the proceedings of the Jamaica Committee. For months, indeed, we may now say for years past, have its members pursued the unhappy gentleman who was so unfortunate as to be instrumental in extinguishing by his prompt and masterly, if somewhat severe, action, a negro rebellion, with a malignity and wrong-headedness which are not only surprising, but, when it is borne in mind that their professed objects are of a philanthropical and benevolent character, perfectly incomprehensible. So long a time has now elapsed since the insurrection in Jamaica, that many will probably have well nigh forgotten all about it; and we do not now purpose to recapitulate the history of an event which has lost the greater part of its interest, and which would not unnaturally have been consigned to comparative oblivion, but for the party of fireside politicians abovenamed. Suffice it to say, that in 1865 a deeply laid conspiracy for the extirpation of the European settlers in the Colony was found to exist among the Negro population, whose fathers we took the pains of enfranchising at a cost of some millions sterling, and to the utter ruin of the commercial and agricultural industry of our West Indian possessions. The fruits of the plot were early exhibited in two or three simultaneous outbreaks, in which a number of settlers were ruthlessly slaughtered. The Governor in Council, with the troops at his disposal, took prompt steps to stay the rebellion, hanged a few of the ringleaders, and peace and security were thereby restored. The execution of these criminals may have been actually a more severe measure than was strictly called for by the exigencies of the case. We ourselves do not think it was; nor, we maintain, can any who were not on the spot at the time, with the responsibility of action depending on them, judge with accuracy on that point. It seems sufficient that by the execution of these ringleaders the insurrection was quelled, and there can be no doubt that in thus quelling it Governor Eyre preserved from slaughter an English community entrusted to his protection. For doing this, as the representative of any other European Government than that of Great Britain, he would probably have received honour and distinction at the hands of his country. The facts are, however, that instead of receiving any such recognition, Mr. Edward John Eyre has ever since been made the victim of an unprecedented persecution, as narrow-minded as it is vindictive and unprincipled, having for its avowed object that gentleman's ignominious conviction as a felon. It appears almost impossible to believe that there are people in the world so mad, and so blinded by cant, as to take a leading part in this prosecution, and yet believe that they are furthering the ends of philanthropy and justice. Had they defended their proceedings on any other grounds, or avowed any other object than this, one might have been able to respect, even if not sympathize with their feelings. But there is a step beyond which even inconsistency cannot go and be pardoned, and this limit has certainly been transgressed by the Jamaica Committee, and so much digust have their proceedings created, that a party has arisen to counteract them, and subscriptions have been liberally contributed by the public in India, as well as in other British dependencies, to provide Governor Eyre with adequate means of defence. The latter has nobly and manfully undergone the ordeal to which he has been subjected, having stood his trial before a legal tribunal, cheerful in the consciousness of having discharged his duty, and he has been honourably acquitted, as every intelligent person might from the first have known he would be.

Here it might have been supposed the matter would be allowed to rest, as it would probably have been too much to expect from his baffled persecutors that they should endeavour to make what reparation and apology lay in their power, for the annoyance and pain caused. Not so, however, these *benevolent* champions of negro indemnity from the consequences of murder and rebellion, these far-sighted persons who regard the lives of a few hundred peaceable and educated Christians as of small account, when weighed in the balance with those of the same number of negro fetish worshippers, and who would, forsooth, resort to persuasion or flight alone to quell a servile rebellion, refused to be thus baulked; and, accordingly, another long list of charges was trumped up, and on the 10th of July last Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe, their solicitors, applied to the Attorney General to institute proceedings against Mr. Eyre, under Act 42, Geo. III, Cap. 85, remarking that, "the want "of success which had attended the steps hither-"to adopted, formed a strong additional reason "for the institution of proceedings in order "that an absolute failure of justice might be "prevented."

The quasi-righteous smack of the concluding sentence is to us excessively loathsome, savouring as the whole does of a baffled desire for vengeance. As under the provisions of English law, a person cannot be tried more than once for the same offence, being accounted when once acquitted for ever safe from further pursuit, it was necessary that the accusations in this instance should refer to acts not included in the former indictment, and Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe took care to state that such necessity had been carefully complied with. Mr. Attorney General Rolt, however, took a different view from these gentry, and after having, as he said, given his careful consideration to the second case against Mr. Eyre, replied that he did not think it right to file a criminal information, as applied for.

Under the Indian Penal Code, it is possible for a single act to indict a person under several separate counts, it is not generally thought desirable to avail of this circumstance, but in the case of Mr. Eyre, so that no means might be neglected to gratify the animosity of the Jamaica Committee, the similar peculiarity of English law was had full recourse to, if not in the first trial, at least in those subsequently attempted to be got up. It might have supposed that, in such able legal hands, as the Jamaica Committee would no doubt employ for the furtherance of their ends every feature of Mr. Eyre's conduct during the insurrection of 1865 which could possibly tend towards his conviction, would have been turned to full account on the first occasion of his trial; but from the above and from the fact, according to the Home papers of the 26th February, that the proceedings against this unfortunate gentleman were about to be *revived*, we must infer that owing to some neglect or oversight such was not the case. We were very glad to read in the papers by the following mail that Sir Thomas Henry, of the Bow Street Police Court, had refused to grant a warrant against Mr. Eyre, and it is to be hoped that the unmanly and disreputable proceedings of the Jamaica Committee have now received their final quietus.

That such a Committee should ever have been formed, and that it should have been permitted to act as it has done, is a fact that will live, however, and one which will very possibly bring forth serious fruits sooner or later. Had the Committee been actuated, as they pretend, by purely philanthropical motives, they would have desisted from the further persecution of Mr. Eyre after their first failure. The most exacting would have been satisfied at such vindication of the claims of humanity from any undue severity or harshness, but their persistence argues a bare-faced spitefulness, which, we have no hesitation in saying, is a disgrace to any body of men. We sincerely trust we shall hear no more of them, but we may be sure the example of Governor Eyre will be kept before other British Governors, and forms, it is to be feared, a dangerous promise of the amount of protection British Colonists are likely to receive under similar circumstances to those of 1865 in Jamaica. Colonial Governors will have little heart to adopt prompt and forcible measures of repression in such cases, when they are liable to have the remainder of their lives rendered a burden, and to be arraigned for murder and every kind of crime, as a reward for so doing.

Viewed in this light, the matter is one of grave importance to all British subjects in foreign parts, and especially to us in India. In 1857 there was a party in England, snugly ensconced by peaceful firesides, who loudly declaimed against the undue harshness of hanging and blowing from the mouths of cannon the seven-fold murderers of the mutiny. Perhaps it is uncharitable to wish that this party had been residents of the North-West Mofussil at the time referred to, as even their insane stupidity would have been probably too severely punished. But it would be a great point gained, if these meddlesome persons would be content to permit others, of not less real humanity, to act according to the exigencies of the moment in critical times, without raising upon them a senseless, but no less mischievous hue and cry, which may eventually bring about the destruction of their countrymen abroad. As an appropriate commentary, we may remark that when Lord Strathnairn was ordered, some months ago, to proceed to Ireland at the head of a force to suppress Fenianism, he is said to have declined to move without detailed instructions from Government, well knowing that if he found it necessary to resort to harsh measures in dealing with the Irish-American outlaws, he would lay himself open to some such persecution as that of which Mr. Eyre has been so long the victim—and knowing at the same time that by acting otherwise the failure of his undertaking might not improbably be brought about.

Is not this what may be looked for? Let us imagine Ceylon made the scene of a rebellion such as that which broke out, even within the memory of the present generation; or let us picture to ourselves a repetition in this country of the mutiny of 1857; it appears to us that unless the Governor of the former island, or the Viceroy in the other case, were men of such calibre as to be prepared to confront not only the rebels but the rancour of English sentimentalists at one and the same time, all the European populations of the East might be cut to pieces before detailed instructions were received from home, as to the measure which they might be authorized to adopt.

THE FORT SCHOOL FUNDS AGAIN.

WITH reference to the intimation in our issue of yesterday, that the lay trustees of the Cathedral, "*with the further facts now before them,*" undertake to see that the monies be restored to the Cathedral School Fund, we are requested by Mr. Spring to state that all the facts known to him were from the first placed before them, and that nothing was suppressed or concealed which could serve to throw light upon the subject, as the trustees declare in their letter published in our issue of the 15th instant.

THE CATHEDRAL AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The following may interest you. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 750 for the purpose of adding a belfry to the Church on the Matheran Hill. The Reverend Mr. Spring had the peculiar judgment and taste to tell the Superintendent that he considered the existing belfry good enough, and asked to be allowed to expend this specific Government grant in the repair of the Bombay Cathedral. I need hardly add that his requisition was refused.

Matheran, 17th April. OBADAIAH.

THE *Friend of India*:—Government has lately ordered, at the instance we believe of Sir H. Durand, a set of instructions to be prepared by the Military Department, for the formation of a standing committee charged with the duty of experimentally investigating the subject of torpedoes as a means of aiding in the defence of rivers and harbours. We hear that the committee are to be given a considerable discretion; the main point insisted upon being that with a view to effective application in time of war, delicacy and complexity of arrangements shall be as much as possible avoided. The instructions are said to have in view a systematic preparation for the employment, in case of necessity, of this method of rendering enterprizes against harbours and rivers dangerous to hostile squadrons. The Hooghly, with the available means that the Government Dockyard and Arsenal can afford, presents many advantages for such experiments; and whatever succeeds in this difficult river can hardly fail to be applicable to such rivers as the Mutlah, the Salween, or the Irrawady, and may also be useful in the case of some of our Indian harbours. We trust that the labours of this committee may result in a well organized scheme that can at once be brought into play in case of war; and supported by the Batteries of heavy rifled ordnances now in course of preparation, this combination of the two modes of defence ought effectually to protect our rivers and harbours from insulting raids of ironplated cruisers. The names of the committee have not as yet transpired. Doubtless Government will be careful to entrust the experiments to officers competent to carry them out with the requisite skill and knowledge; and capable also, on the basis of such practical experiments, to organize a system rapidly applicable to the conditions of a state of war. No naval power at all likely to assail our Indian ports can command the use of a convenient harbour, within easy distance, to refit shaken ships of war; and as torpedoes when they fail utterly to destroy, which should seldom be the case, generally inflict grievous hurt, it is pretty certain that hostile cruisers, whether single, or in squadron, would be tender how they risked approach, when the chances of destruction or serious injury were as great as the prospect of repair in a friendly harbour was remote.

THE same:—The committee of Weights and Measures have at length finished their labourers, but we can scarcely expect that their recommendations will be accepted as final, as they appear to us to be open to serious objections, and are opposed to the views of an important minority. They will not introduce the metrical system, nor fondly as they cling to home institutions, can they see their way to the unmodified introduction of the English system. A seer of 2 lbs. avoirdupois is adopted as the unit with a series of multiples containing a hundred lbs., a 200 lbs, and a 2,000 lbs. weight. The unit of length is the yard with the mile, cubit or half yard, foot and inch; no divisions being proposed between the mile and the yard. The sole result of their deliberations on land measures seem to be the recommendation that Government should adopt the acre. The unit for measures of capacity is to be the English quart, which contains 2½lbs of water, and about one seer of rice or mixed grain. From the resolution of the committee Colonel Strachey has dissented, and with him Mr. Harrison and Colonel Hyde have concurred. Colonel Strachey is a keen and zealous advocate of the metrical system, and some time before the organization of the committee, he drew up an elaborate memorandum for their guidance; and we fear that this premature memorandum of instructions, however excellent in itself, has touched up the *amour propre* of the committee, and rendered them somewhat obtuse to the merits of the metrical system which it forcibly recommends. This question apart, there can be no doubt that had the committee been inclined they might have profitted considerably by the memorandum; for, judging from Colonel Strachey's minute of dissent, some of the members evidently wanted instructions for their guidance. One of the members, a native of Jeypore, had no knowledge whatever of the metrical system, but *had* heard of the English pound. Other members had just merely heard of the metrical system; and it is more than doubtful whether any single member had paid such special attention to it as to give his opinion any peculiar authority.

THE same:—We are glad to hear from Chumparun that the indigo difficulty in that district is at an end. The establishment by Mr. Grey of a Small Cause Court at Moteeharee has had a most beneficial effect. The ryots, clearly understanding what their legal liabilities are, have wisely come to terms with the factory; and we can only hope that the settlement which has been effected may be a permanent one. Fortunately there has been little or no recourse to litigation; and we trust that the planters will take care in the present year to see that all just grounds of complaint on the parts of the ryots are removed.

THE same:—A statement has appeared in a home paper that "at no distant date a native gentleman, well known in English circles as an eloquent speaker and highly intelligent linguist and author, will be nominated as a member of the Indian Council." How far the appointment of a native gentleman to the Secretary of State's Council is premature, and likely to prove injurious to the Government of India, is a question upon which we have very grave doubt. A strong feeling, however, the result of the machinations of interested agitators, rather than any healthy political spirit, exists in favour of some such concession, and it is not improbable that the Tory Government before being ousted may take such a step. Should however the experiment be tried we trust great care will be taken in the selection, and that some educated gentleman of the rank of nobility, though perchance of slender means, may be appointed, who is likely to be known and respected throughout our Indian empire.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 27TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer *Columbian*, Captain R. Curling, arrived in Harbour at 7 o'clock last evening, bringing the English mail of March 27. She left Suez at midnight on the 5th inst., arriving at Aden on the 12th, and leaving next day for Bombay. In the Red Sea, from 300 miles north of Jibbul Teer to Aden, the *Columbian* experienced strong S. E. E. winds and a heavy head sea; from Aden to Bombay light winds. She has not sighted the s. s. *American* which brings the Abyssinian mails and which, it is said, after receiving the mails on board at Aden from the *General Havelock* went off in search of a vessel that she had towed part of the way from Annesley Bay and had been obliged through stress of weather to cast adrift, and which she had received orders to tow to Bombay. At Aden there was a rumour that Theodorus had been defeated by the British, and had in token of his submission offered a large sum of money and a great number of cattle to the Commander-in-Chief. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Miss B. Payne, Mr. W. Barton, Mr. W. Greene, Colonel Nicolls, Mr. Perrins, Captain Chalmers, Captain Pemberton, Mr. D. E. Owen, Mr. P. G. Lefol. Mr. A. Letellier, and Colonel Rose.

From Gibraltar.—Mrs. Anna Garees and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Montanha and three children.

From Aden.—Cowasjee Manockjee and one native servant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail, March* 27.)

The debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions relating to the disestablishment of the Irish Church is to commence on March 30.

A motion to abolish flogging in the army in time of peace has been carried in the House of Commons by 152 to 127 votes.

An education bill has been introduced by the Government in the House of Lords. Its principal feature is a proposal to appoint a Minister of Education.

Mr. Gladstone's bill for the abolition of compulsory church-rates has passed the House of Commons.

An influential meeting has been held at the Mansion House to take measures for bringing the unsatisfactory state of telegraphic communication with India before Government and the House of Commons.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have attended a reception held by Mrs. Disraeli at the now Foreign Office.

Mr. Carter (Liberal) has been elected M.P. for Coventry.

Major-General Studholme Hodgson has been appointed colonel of the 54th Foot.

The Fenian Captain Mackay has been sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for treason-felony.

There have been serious ryots at Bordeaux consequent on the enforcing of the new Army Bill.

The editor of the *Figaro* has been sentenced to a fine of 5,000 francs and two months' imprisonment, and the editor of the *Situation* to a fine of 1,000 francs, for publishing articles disrespectful to the Corps Legislatif.

The remains of Daniel Manin have been conveyed to Venice with great ceremony.

Another French brigade in the Papal States has been ordered to return to France.

The Civil Marriages Bill has been adopted by the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath. Vienna was spontaneously illuminated when the result of the debate became known. The principal opponents of the bill have since withdrawn from the Reichsrath.

A decree has been issued by the Emperor of Russia, the effect of which is the complete absorption of Poland into the Russian empire.

President Johnson has filed an answer to the impeachment charges, denying the whole of them. The trial is to commence on Mach 30.

The trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis has been again postponed.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lieutenant P. M. Stirling, Madras Retired List; Lady Harriet Cory; General Sir Thomas Kenah; Lieutenant-General L. A Hall; and Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Matthews.

Tho money market is less easy, and the supply is limited.

The price of Consols to-day is 93 to 93⅛ for money, and 93 to 93⅛ for account (April 2).

Rates of Exchange: Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta and Madras, 1s. 11½*d.* to 1s. 11¾*d.*; on Bombay, 1s. 11¾*d.* to 2s. per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: American, 9½*d.* to 11½*d.*; Surat, 7*d.* to 10*d.*; Egyptian, 11*d.* to 14*d.* Total sales, 73,320 bales—25,220 for speculation and export. Imports, 48,529 bales. Market firm.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Market steady, with a moderate inquiry but without animation.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*Overland Mail, March* 27.)

POOR Ireland, after long waiting for an innings, has certainly got it at last, with every chance of a good score. The session of 1868 will be remembered by the people and recorded in history as the great Irish session. Year after year have there been long and profitless discussions on off-nights and to empty benches, and Irish members have ventilated Irish wrongs in a manner which Englishmen pronounced to be extravagant and wild. But all this talk fell on stony ground. England was listless; England was obdurate; England was not to be convinced that there was anything really the matter. Then we hear of Fenianism in Ireland. A foolish freak—a few rowdies from America, the scum of the civil war. If they do make a riot here and there it will be on Irish soil. The ocean is rolling between us. And so England was not disquieted about Fenianism until it sprung up full armed in our own streets, and Manchester and London became the scenes of outrages which awakened us from our sleep of security, for no man knew at what moment he might not be shot on the Queen's highway, or be blown suddenly into the air. It then became a personal matter, and rather a frightful one. Men admitted then, for the first time in their lives, that "something must be done" for Ireland. The state of the times was propitious for the doing of this something. Party, which is ever a great power amongst us, declared in favour of the movement. There were some, perhaps, who cared about Ireland; there were many more who cared about place. And so now the great battle of the *ins* and *outs* is to be fought on Irish ground.

We related in our last that Mr. Gladstone had intimated his intention of stating to the House on Monday, March 23, the course which he proposed to pursue with respect to the Irish Church. When the appointed hour came there was the usual buzz of expectation, and the great Opposition leader, on advancing to the table, was received with warm cheers by his party. He then stated that he purposed on the earliest day which Government could give him, to submit three resolutions to the House. These resolutions are the following:—"First, that in the opinion of this House it is necessary that the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an Establishment, due regard being had to all personal interests and all individual rights of property. Secondly, that subject to the foregoing considerations, it is expedient to prevent the creation of new personal interests by the exercise of any public patronage, and to confine the operation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland to objects of immediate necessity or involving individual rights, pending the final decision of Parliament. And thirdly, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, humbly to pray that, with a view to the purposes aforesaid, her Majesty will be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities in archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical dignities and benefices in Ireland and in the custody thereof." As he made these announcements the Opposition sometimes cheered heartily, and sometimes the Ministerialists cheered derisively and laughed. When Mr. Disraeli rose to reply there was, of course, a burst of applause from the Government party. After some explanations of the state of public business, which is anything but satisfactory, he promised that he would place Monday next, March 30, at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone, and so the matter stands for the present. Both parties are bracing themselves up for the coming struggle—in Parliment and out of Parliament. Of course the cry of "Church in danger!" is supplemented by the cry of "Protestantism in danger!" If the Irish Church, therefore the English Church; and if the English Church, therefore the Protestant religion is to be destroyed. Preposterous as is such logic as this, it tells. Numbers of people believe in it. Petitions in defence of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland are lying for signature all over London and the suburbs, with vested interests in abuse threatened by co-operative stores, invite the people to sign and buy; and we may expect soon to see the walls breaking into a pimply irruption of "No Popery!" The Premier takes advantage of this; or rather, we should say, promotes (if he has not originated) it to carry the scale of danger a point higher;—not only is Protestantism but civilization in danger. He has written a letter to Lord Dartmouth, President of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, in which he says:—"Such expressions of feeling on the part of influential bodies of my countrymen are encouraging and opportune. We have heard something lately of the crisis of Ireland. In my opinion the crisis of England is rather at hand, for the purpose is now avowed—and that by a

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

powerful party—of destroying that sacred union between Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilization, and is the only security for our religious liberty." Long before Mr. Disraeli was himself the leader of a great party, he said that there was nothing in party politics so serviceable as "a good cry." He has now blazoned on his standard "Civilization in danger!" It cannot be said that the appeal is not sufficiently comprehensive. Many may not care much about the Irish Church, or the English Church, or even Protestantism itself—but touch our civilization and we forthwith bristle up against the outrage. We do not want to go back to barbarism. But we cannot undertake to say that any large flight of birds is to be caught by such chaff as this.

As to the results, firstly, of the projected debate, and secondly, of the division which will follow it, it is impossible to speak with any certainty. It is not at all improbable, though by no means certain, that Mr. Gladstone will carry his resolutions. What then? If we are to judge by the tone of the leading Conservative journals, an immediate dissolution of Parliament will follow on the heels of a Ministerial defeat. The position of Mr. Disraeli and his party is simply this: they contend that the present Parliament was not elected in the belief that the great Irish question would come before it for solution; that, therefore, upon this vital question it would not represent the public opinion of the country. The inevitable deduction is that Parliament must be dissolved. But it becomes a very grave question as to how far this principle of Ministerial action is to be carried. If the notion of electing special Parliaments with reference to special case is once adopted, it is hard to say where we shall stop. It may be convenient in the present cases to get up a "No Popery!" cry; but if bigotry were triumphant (which is very doubtful), the Irish Church question being settled, it might be advisable, as soon as possible, to dissolve the "No Popery!" Parliament and have one more free from religious intolerance We cannot help thinking that the tone which the Conservative journals have adopted may prove to be dangerous in the end.

We are waiting with so much anxiety to see the result of this contest, that other domestic matters, though not without interest of their own, have become pale and dim by the contrast. The House of Lords has been busy with the Bankruptcy Bill, and the House of Commons has had its first debate on the Army Estimates. The Navy Estimates have been delayed in consequence of the death of the wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty. There appears to be no desire in Parliament to criticise the Abyssinian war, which having had a sitting of Parliament to itself, is now permitted to proceed without further harassing discussion. The general opinion appears to be that on the whole the organization and equipment of the expedition are creditable to Government, who may be excused for having in their eagerness not to do too little, suffered themselves to do a little too much.

The interest of the Irish trials for "treason-felony" has been revived by the proceedings in Mackay's case, which have gone some way to disprove the truth of Lord Mayo's assertion that no man of more than ordinary character, position or intelligence had been found amongst the leaders of the Fenian movement. His bearing througout the trial would not have discredited Emmett or Wolfe. Many of those present were deeply touched. And it was the conviction of all present that there was no idle boasting in his words, but that all he said came from the heart of a true patriot. He was perfectly respectful to the court, and the court spoke with respect of him, as of a man of pure and honest intentions. "Condemn me, my lord!" Mackay exclaimed: "condemn me to a felon's doom. To-night I will sleep in a prison cell; to-morrow I will wear a convict's dress; but to me it will be a far nobler garb than the richest dress of slavery. Coward slaves they be who think the countless sufferings and degradation of prison life necessarily disgrace a man. I feel otherwise. It is as impossible to subdue the soul, animated with freedom, as it will be for England to crush the resolute will of this nation, determined as it is to be free or perish in the attempt." At the close, turning sadly, not boastfully, to the ring of pitying faces about him, he said, "God save Ireland; God be with you, Irishmen and Irishwomen; God bless you, and grant me strength to bear my part for Ireland as becomes a man. Farewell!" He was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment; but it is probable, at least, that he will not be called upon to undergo more than a portion of it. The time for clemency has not yet come—but it will come before we are much older.

The Americans are in the full excitement of their new sensational drama. All the great heart of Washington is beating with violent emotion. The impeachment of President Johnson is stirring society to its depths. To some it is a great political crisis—a great epoch in the history of the nation; to others it is little more than a show. The ladies of Washington are struggling for vouchers of admission as eagerly as though it were a court ball. The Washington correspondents of the London journals send us animated accounts of the beauty and fashion assembled, when the curtain drew up, and, on March 13, the first scene of the drama was enacted. "The best people of the Republic, as well as some of the worst," it is said, "were ranged round the chamber. The women were in a strong majority, and dresses of unusual richness swelled all over the galleries. The upper part of the Senate Chamber looked like a great opera box." It was, in truth, "great fun;" but there was disappointment at the bottom of it; for when Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, was called upon to appear and to answer the articles of impeachment brought against him by the House of Representatives of the United States, and all eyes were turned to the spot where he was expected to present himself, it was found that he appeared only by proxy. The chief actor in the momentous drama answered by his counsel. A period of forty days was asked for, for the preparation of the defence; but the managers of the impeachment refused to grant the time, and the limit was fixed at ten days. on the 23rd, therefore, as we learn by telegraph, President Johnson put in his replies (asking again for time, which was refused and on the following day the managers of the impeachment answered him by repeating all the original charges. It is assuredly a great crisis, and it is hard to say what it may not produce—something more, perhaps, than the managers of the impeachment anticipate. It is hardly to be doubted, we think, that whatever may be the feeling in America, out of America it is strongly in favour of the President. Admit that he has acted unconstitutionally; but had he not unconstitutional diseases to which to apply unconstitutional remedies. Congress was the first to break the constitution. He had to meet exceptional circumstances, and if he acted in an exceptional manner, who can justly condemn him?

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

(*Overland Mail.*)

A NUMEROUS and influential meeting of bankers, merchants, and others, representing various interests in the East, was held on March 23rd at the Manson House, to consider the present state of telegraphic communication with India, which is alleged on all hands to be extremely unsatisfactory. The meeting was convened by Sir Frederick Halliday, chairman of the Anglo-Indian Telegraph Company, by circular. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Allen), who had placed a large room in his official residence at the disposal of the meeting, occupied the chair, and there were present Sir Frederick Halliday, Mr. Crawford, M.P., Baron Alfred de Rothschilh, Mr. C. L. Bevan, Mr. John Peel, M.P., Sir C. Bright, M.P., Mr. O'Beirrie, M.P., Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Gilpin, M.P., Mr. G. Moffatt, M.P., Captain Sherard Osborne, Mr. Jones Gibb, Mr. Willoughby Smith, Sir S. Canning, Mr. E. D. Kilburn, Mr. D. Meckinlay, Mr. H. G. Gordon, Mr. J. B. Key (Ashton and Co.), Sir R. Macdonald Stephen, Baron de Stern, Mr. J. Wyllie, Mr. John Pender, Mr. J. S. Morgan, Mr. Cyrus Field, Mr. Steven (Forbes, Forbes and Co.) Mr. C. Magniac (Matheson and Co.), Mr. Charles Shand, Mr. P. D. Hadow (Peninsular and Oriental Co.), Mr. James Allan (ditto), Mr. H. Bayley (ditto), Mr. B. J. Colvin, Major Snell, Mr. C. W. Howell, and many more. It was originally intended that the conference should be private but the persons interested in the subject attended in such number that by common consent the meeting assumed a public character.

Sir Frederick Halliday was the first speaker. He reminded the meeting that in 1866 the practical working of the postal and telegraphic communication between this country and India was investigated by a select committee of the House of Commons, of which his friend Mr. Crawford, member for the City, was chairman, and upon which both the Home and Indian Governments were most efficiently represented, as were also the interests of commerce and science in especial relation to telegraphy. The report of the committee described the existing methods of carrying on those communications as imperfect in their organization inefficient in their working and liable at any time to interruption from political and other causes entirely beyond the control of the British Government, and at the same time set forth the advantages of telegraphic intercourse with India in relation to its trade with this country upon the evidence of very competent witnesses who had appeared before them. That intercourse was in Europe under the control of almost every nation, and in Asia at the mercy of a set of incapable and utterly unimprovable Arabs, Turks, and barbarians. The committee dwelt on the impossibility of obtaining redress, but pointed out the means of improvement. Their report was most able and complete, and did credit to themselves and to the energetic and able member who presided over them. It left nothing to be desired, and the whole subject was laid before the House of Commons, the Government, and the nation. That was nearly two years ago. and what had been the result? Absolutely nothing. All the delays, uncertainty, and inaccuracy in the transmission of messages—all the thousand causes of dissatisfaction continued. At this time the Persian Gulf line was broken, and we were practically cut off from communication with the East. It was a grave reproach that such a state of things should have been allowed to continue so long, considering the magnitude of the political, social, and other interests which were bound up in the maintenance of the existing relations between this country and India. It was a grievance and a positive humiliation. In the city of London it was impossible to exaggerate the enormous importance of a punctual, rapid, and accurate telegraphic communication with the East. At present, when a man sent a message to India there was no knowing whether it would arrive in ten hours, or ten days, or thirty-six days, or whether it would arrive at all. Or, if it did arrive, whether it was intelligible, or whether the sense of it might not be ruinously reversed. Why should they tolerate such a state of things? Ocean telegraphy, as Mr. Field said to him the other day, was no longer a romance or a marvel; it was a hard, practical, and substantial fact, just as much so as the mail train from Liverpool to London, and ought to be as regular, punctual, and complete. Take the case of the Abyssinian expedition; why should we not have intelligence in six hours from the seat of war? But what was the fact? According to the *Times* of Saturday the latest telegraphic communication was dated March 2, twenty days ago. How was the General to communicate with his base of operations under such a system, or what more need be said of the inefficiency of such a system? During the mutiny of 1857, when the very fate of our Indian empire trembled in the balance, the Europeans in many places depended for relief on the chance arrival of troops, or on the miserable possibility that in the midst of the wild and trackless sea an army on its way to China might be intercepted. That was eleven years ago, and were we any wiser? Had we taken any practical measures in consequence? Suppose such an emergency were to happen to-morrow—and let no man "lay the flattering unction to his soul" it could not—and that daughters, wives and sons were in the hands of a blood-thirsty soldiery, our countrymen would be nearly as much cut off from telegraphic communication with England as they were in 1858. Between people so severed and separated, and yet so bound house to house and heart to heart, it would be a priceless blessing if such a communication were effected as that which it was now sought to establish. He did not care who made the commucation so long as it was made, but he certainly represented a body of gentlemen who were able and willing to do that great work in the only way in which it could be done. What they wanted was one line, under one control, and that British control, and free from, end to end, of all political, Asiatic or European complications. If, then, Government did not make such a communication, let them not mar it. He urged the meeting to press on the House of Commons and the Government the absolute necessity of insisting on the communication being made, and he trusted the conference would result in bringing about a satisfactory system, instead of that of which they were now heartily ashamed.

Mr. Crawford, M.P., said the real question was not so much the grievances under which they were labouring as the way to remedy them. The Commons' committee of 1866 in their report set forth all the bad elements in the system as it then existed, and every one of those elements still remained in full force. The committee recommended what they thought a proper course, and as the Government had since done nothing at all in the matter, this conference was held with the view of putting some pressure upon them. Any system of telegraphic communication between this country and India through the Continent would be essentially unsound, dependent as we were in the present day on the good will of foreign countries, and seeing that circumstances might arise to cut off our communication with the East absolutely and entirely. There were also great physical difficulties in the way of upholding a system of communication in rigorous winters and in mountainous parts of a country. On the other hand, we had the sea nearly the whole way from this to India and we could be independent of almost every other nation along the route, with the single exception of the 120 miles between Alexandria and Suez. We had again the sea from Suez to Bombay. The laying of a line from Falmouth, or from wherever else it might start, by way of Egypt, might be perfectly facile, and reliance might be placed on its freedom from interruption, except in the event of any change in our friendly relations with Egypt. As to a guarantee, the Government naturally hesitated, after the failure of the Red Sea line, seeing that we were now taxed in consequence of that failure 36,000*l.* a year. The Government had said, why did we not put our shoulders to the wheel after the success of the Atlantic cable. The answer was that circumstances were very different, seeing that in the case of the Atlantic cable there was a broad expanse of water between the two countries it was sought to connect. We had also to a certain extent a political difficulty, arising out of the necessity of passing through Egypt, and having regard to that necessity which would be nothing to that which might arise if the line passed through the Continent—he thought the Government were bound to assist by participating in the risk of the enterprise should anything happen to render the line valueless in the event of Egypt being at any time in the possession of a foreign Power at enmity with us. The practical step for the meeting to take was to resolve themselves into a committee to consider the best way to carry on an agitation on this subject, if he might use the term, but he would rather advise a fresh appeal to the Government or to Parliament, and if they thought it necessary to go as a deputation to the Government of India, he for one would be ready to accompany them. To the memorial presented in November last they received the usual stereotyped answer of a Government unwilling to do anything. They, the merchants, bankers and others present, and all others connected with the East generally, should give the Government to understand that they were exceedingly dissatisfied with the existing state of our telegraphic communication, and as for assistance either in the form of a guarantee or as circumstances might require.

Mr. John Pender, speaking on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said the complaints by the mercantile community there as to the irregularities connected with the present system of telegraphic communication were loud and long. The Government appeared to have facilities for quick communication, but not so the merchants of Manchester. The Chamber of Commerce had memorialized the Government on the subject, and he believed if action were taken by the meeting it would be earnestly and energetically supported by the commercial community of Manchester. There was a strong feeling on the part of the Government in reference to guarantees, but if they would only take their fair share in the shape of capital the thing would be done forthwith. Looking at them as the landlords of a great territory, they were bound to do as much for themselves as they, the merchants and others interested in the matter, were willing to do for themselves.

Mr. John Peel, M, P., bore testimony from his own experience to the extreme and vexatious irregularities and inconveniences in the trrnsmission of telegrams, and said there was a grave suspicion in some quarters that they were tampered with on the way at some of the stations. He himself, however, had no reason whatever to suspect anything like bribery. So far from there being any improvement, the telegrams were worse and worse. He moved—"That the gentlemen, members of Parliment and others, representing various Eastern interests, be requested to form themselves into a standing committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of collecting and supplying such further information as may be necessary or available on the subject of Eastern telegraphic communication and of arranging and carrying into effect such action as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of bringing the subject before the Government and the House of Commons:—Mr. Fleming, Mr. Creke, Mr. Wyllie, Sir F. Halliday, Mr. Napier, Mr. Magniac, Mr. Walkenshaw, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Gibb, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Hadow, and Mr. H. Gordon.

The motion was seconded by Baron Alfred De Rothschild, and carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Sir Frederick Halliday, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Lord Mayor for presiding on the occasion, and for affording accommodation in the Mansion House for holding the meeting.

The Lord Mayor said he was glad they had assembled in such numbers, and taken up the subject in so business-like a manner, which afforded an augury that the work would be carried to a grand practical conclusion, for it was ridiculous that with such an army as we had in India, and with hundreds of thousands of our kindred there, we should be wanting in proper facilities for rapid communication with them.

The meeting then separated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Overland Mail March 27.*)

THE EASTERN MAIL SERVICES.

MR. CRAWFORD on March 26th asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the sums amounting in the whole to 27,643*l.*, stated in a return dated December 7, 1867, to be the estimated receipts in respect of the Eastern mail services outwards and inwards for four weeks, were calculated at the rates of postage in force at the time when the return was made up, or at the present increased rates: and, in the former case, what might be the sum by which the estimate of 27,643l. might be expected to be augmented by reason of the increased charge; whether the sums receivable in India, or elsewhere out of the United Kingdom, were included in the estimate in question, so as to come in further diminution of the sum which might be voted for the conveyance of the Eastern mails; and whether an exact account was kept of the postages received or chargeable in respect of the said services.

Mr. Sclatter-Booth said the receipts were calculated upon the rates in force at the time when the return was made. If increasd rating were now added, there would be an addition of 2,900*l.* per month. The whole of the sums receivable in India, as well as elsewhere, were taken into consideration, and an accurate account was taken of the whole correspondence chargeable on the outward and inward Indian mail.

THE INDIAN BONUS COMPENSATION COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bruen asked the Secretary of State for India when the bonus committee sitting in India were likely to come to a settlement of claims to compensation made by officers in the late East India Company's army.

Sir S. Northcote said several committees were sitting upon this subject. Inquiries had to be made into the particulars of each case, and in a great number of instances an award had been made of the sums payable to the officers. As fast as the awards were made the money awarded was paid over to those entitled to receive it.

RELIGIOUS PROVISION FOR SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Reilly asked the Secretary of State for India whether an order had been issued by the Governor General in Council in India "relative to providing a room in the lines of European regiments in India to which the men can resort for private reading and prayer, and for holding prayer meetings and other meetings of a similar character, and directing that a room of suitable size, with such furniture as may be deemed to fit it for the purposes abovementioned, shall be considered one of the recognized requirements in the barracks of every British regiment or considerable detachment of British troops; and further, that a residence will be assigned to a Scripture reader in the married quarters," whether the rooms contemplated in the above order would be available for the Roman Catholic soldiers for similar purposes of united and public prayer, and other devotional exercises consonant with their religion; and whether in cases where Roman Catholic soldiers comprised the majority or other large portion of the troops, a residence would be assigned to a Roman Catholic catechist or religious teacher, as in other cases to a Protestant Scripture reader.

Sir S. Northcote had received no information on the subject of this order, though he knew it had been referred to in the newspapers. If such an order had been issued, he had no doubt he should receive official information of it in a few days.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

In committee on the Mutiny Bill, Mr. Otway moved to insert a proviso in clause 22, that no court martial shall have power in time of peace to sentence any soldier to corporal punishment.

Sir J. Pakington said a great concession was made last session, when the power of inflicting corporal punishment was reduced to a great extent. Another reason against the motion was that a royal commission was at this time inquiring into the whole system of military punishment.

Mr. Headlam, Captain Vivian, and Colonel Wilson Patten all stated that as they were members of the commission, they should abstain from voting.

Sir C. Russell said they were getting a better class in the army, but it was necessary to retain this power in order to maintain discipline among the ruffians in the army.

The amendment was carried by 152 to 127.

Another amendment was carried against the Government, though no division was taken upon it, by which the power of billeting on private houses in Ireland was abolished.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ON March 20 Mr. Crawford wished to know whether it was the fact that a telegram had been received that day from India giving the heads of the financial statement, and whether the right hon. baronet would submit them to the House.

Sir S. Northcote had received that day a telegram from India, and he had to state that the financial statement made by Mr. Massey was satisfactory. The surplus of the present year was 800,000*l.*, and the estimated surplus for 1868-69 was 230,000*l.*, after providing for all charges except irrigation works. The surplus of the present year, with the unexpended balance of the irrigation loan of the year, would be applied to cover the charge for irrigation works for 1868-69. There would be no budget loan and no new taxation, but the licence-tax would be remodelled. (Hear, hear.)

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Mr. Surtees asked the Secretary of State for India whether as Captain B. Hamilton, of the late Indian Navy, having been duly promoted to his present rank after being upwards of thirty-three years in the service, and guaranteed by the Act 21st and 22nd Victoria, cap. 106, sec. 56, his pay, pension, and privileges, the guarantee has not been broken by placing him, for the loss of his professional prospects on the abolition of the Indian Navy, on only the same amount of compensation as that allotted to his juniors in rank and inferiors in amount of pay—viz., the junior commanders—on the plea that his promotion only took place one month and eighteen days before the abolition of the Indian Navy; whether, as every officer junior to Captain Hamilton promoted on the same day as he was receivsng a higher amount of compensation than any officer of an inferior grade (irrespective of length of service of officers of different grades), the guarantee has not been broken by Captain Hamilton, being deprived of this privilege on attaining to his present rank; and whether, as Captain Hamilton was guaranteed by the Act 21st and 22nd of Victoria an unemployed pay of 480*l*, per annum as per India Naval Code, section 13, paragraph 59, the guarantee has not been broken by placing him on a compensation of only 450l. per annum for the loss of his full pay of an average of 1,300*l.* per annum, 50l. of this sum being made up by the sale to the Secretary of State for India of Captain Hamilton's right to the reversion of a pension of 800l per annum.

Sir S. Northcote did not think it necessary to go into all the points of the hon. gentleman's question. There was nothing special in the case referred to. The officers in question were treated in all respects as other officers of the same rank. There was nothing in the guarantee given which restrained the Government of India from abolishing the Indian navy, giving pensions to the officers in proportion to their rank and services. There was no violation of the guarantee in that respect. Captain Hamilton was a captain of very short standing, and he came within a certain class of pensions that were offered. He might either have had a pension of 400*l.* a year, with a chance of obtaining a higher, or 450*l.* certain, and after full consideration he accepted 450*l.* absolutely. There was no intention of offering him any more.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

In committtee of supply on 28th March Sir J. Pakington explained the army estimates correcting at the outset the general misapprehension that the army was this year to cost 15,42,5000l., and showing that, by repayments and charges for other services which ought not fairly to be included in the army estimates, its cost was reduced to considerably under 84,000,000l., practically no increase on last year's estimate. His sincere desire was to reduce the expense of the army within the narrowest possible limits, and he explained that whatever increase there was arose chiefly under the items of additions to the volunteer capitation grant, in the numbers of the militia, and in the survey expenditure. In the number of men there was a slight decrease—from 137,245 to 136,650, and there were slight increases in the clothing and barrack votes. On the hospital vote there was also an apparent increase of about 105,000l., caused by the transfer of the medical officers from one vote to another. Sir John next explained his reasons for not agreeing entirely in the report of the committee on retirement in the Artillery and Engineers, and he congratulated General Peel on the unqualified success of the change he had made in the recruiting system, which was shown by the large number of re-engagements, the unusually small discrepancy between the actual establishment and the numbers voted and the improvement in the class of recruits. He stated, too, his intention of carrying out some of the recommendations of the Recruiting Commission as to military schools. Passing to the reserve forces, Sir John stated that in the militia vote there was an increase of a little over 81,000l., caused by an increase in the number of men and by the allowance of lodging money to the quartermasters. In the volunteer vote there was also an increase of 24,150*l.*, the capitation grant having risen from 205,500l. to 228,235l; while the efficients had risen from 115,427 to 124,605, and the extra efficients from 78,280 to 90,515. He canvassed the claim of the volunteer officers for an increase in the capitation grant,—justifying his refusal,—and announced his intention to place the militia, volunteers and the reserve forces generally under the command of one officer, General Lindsay. On the votes for stores and supplies, he explained that the increase was chiefly apparent, arising from a transfer of charge. It was proposed to convert this year 160,000 Enfields to Sniders, against 210,000 last year, at a cost of 159 604l., and this would exhaust the Enfields available for conversion. With regard to the arm of the future, Sir John mentioned that no decision had yet been come to but Lord Spencer's sub-committee was inquiring into it, and he expressed a strong belief that no country possessed a better arm than the Snider. Pointing out that it would be necessary immediately to undertake considerable expense for arming the fortifications which we had already built in different parts of the world, he announced his intention to place the manufacturing establishments at Woolwich under the control of a commandant, and in the concluding part of his speech he canvassed at length the recommendations of Lord Strathnairn's committee on army administration, and explained what he intended to do towards carrying them out. As it would have been scarcely just to the gentlemen engaged in the War Office who were already fully employed, and whose position might possibly be affected by the proposed changes, to request them to assist him in drawing out a scheme in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, he had had recourse to the assistance of those who had been engaged in similar work in connection with the Indian army. He applied also to Sir Bartle Frere with a view to obtaining the advice of an officer of such high character and recognized ability, one who, moreover, had given so much attention to the economical reforms which had taken place in the Indian army, and it was to a great extent through the assistance of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Henry Storks, whose experience in connection with the War Office at home had been very large, and to whom he had preferred a similar request, that he was enabled to carry out some of the recommendations of Lord Strathnairn's committee. Those two distinguished officers recommended, with a view of carrying out the suggestions of the committee—suggestions in which they cordially concurred—that an officer of known ability should be appointed to the post of comptroller-in-chief, and he entrusted with the organization of a department. He had then to consider who should be appointed to this new office, and, and bearing in mind the recommendation of the committee that the Comptroller-in-Chief ought, at all events at first, to be an officer of high rank in the army and of known administrative ability, he arrived, after careful consideration, at the conclusion that he could not in the interests of the public make a better selection than Sir Henry Storks himself. At his earnest request, Sir Henry Storks acquiesced in the appointment, and, with the consent and approval of that officer, he appointed General Balfour, whose experience in India would, he thought, enable him greatly to assist Sir Henry Storks in effecting changes which concerned, not only the administrative department of the army, but which would prospectively affect the constitution of the War Office itself. In making this appointment he had thought it better, with a view to a more satisfactory treatment of the recommendations of Lord Strathnairn's committee, not to attach any departmental labour to the office which Sir Henry Storks was to fill, and he at once requested that officer to thoroughly investigate the state of the War Office, and from time to time to embody the result of his inquiries in reports. The task had no doubt been very laborious, and one attended with much anxiety, but every day had given him fresh cause to congratulate himself, not only upon the appointment of Sir Henry Storks and General Balfour, but upon the fact that the former officer was not embarrassed by the consideration of department details. Although the appointment was but a recent one, these officers had already drawn up plans for improving the external control of the War department and the system of audit, by which, when completed, a saving of 25,000l. a year would be effected, and greater efficiency secured. They were also prepared to recommend changes in the transport service, which would give us a most complete system. In conclusion Sir J. Pakington moved that 137,530 men be voted for the ensuing year.

The Marquis of Hartington complained of the continuous tendency of the army estimates to increase under the present Government, and contrasted it with the decrease effected by the late Government. As to the plan for reorganizing the administration of the army, it would require very close investigation, and he deprecated a premature discussion of it.

General Peel pointed out that for our increased expenditure we had got a vastly improved system of recruiting, and had armed our troops with breechloaders.

The usual desultory conversation followed, embracing all the points touched on in Sir J. Pakington's speech. Towards the close of it Mr. Otway moved to reduce the total number of men to be voted for the army by 2,758, being half the garrisons of the West Indies and the Mauritius, grounding his motion both on economical and sanitary grounds. He contended that our garrisons in these and similar stations were of military value, that their real defence must be by sea, and he also insisted that our colonies should bear a greater share in the expenses of their own defence.

Mr. Cardwell also spoke in favour of impressing on the colonies that they must no longer trust entirely to British troops for their defence. Major Anson and Captain Vivian likewise spoke in favour of the motion.

Sir J. Pakington gave further explanations of the estimates, and to Mr. Otway he replied that these colonial garrisons were a part of our old policy which could not be changed in a moment.

Ultimately Mr. Otway withdrew his motion, and the vote of 138,691 men was agreed to. Votes were also agreed to, making up, with the sums taken already on account, 5,378,379*l.* pay allowance and charges, and 1,239,807*l.* commissariat establishment. The House then resumed.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Sir H. Rawlison asked the Secretary of State for India on March 24 whether the opinions of any members of the Council of India on the subject of the Government connexion with the Bank of Bombay had been placed on record, as provided for in the 23rd section of the Government of India Act; and, if so, whether he would lay such opinions upon the table of the House, with any other explanatory papers which might have been addressed to him on the same subject, and in addition to the correspondence that had been already furnished to the House.

Sir S. Northcote said there was only one such minute recorded under the provisions of the 23rd section of the Government of India Act, and, insomuch as it referred to questions having relation to the personal character of individuals about to form the subject of judicial inquiry, he did not think it would be right to consent to its production.

A CONTRACT LAW FOR INDIA.

Mr. Kinnaird asked the Secretary of State for India if he had any objection to lay copies of papers upon the table of the House, showing the present position of the questions of a contract law for India, and of all reports of the Indian law commissioners on the subject of contracts.

Sir S. Northcote had no objection to the production of the papers asked for.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

(*Overland Mail.*)

LONDON, FRIDAY MORNING, March 27.

In the discount market money has been much wanted, and in very limited supply at 2 per cent. on good bills, owing to the large revenue payments into the Bank of England. The applications at the Bank discount-office have accordingly been upon a very active scale. Little diminution of the demand is probable until April 4 shall have been turned; but there is an impression that, upon the payment of the dividends, the market will become easier again, especially should a renewed influx of gold to the Bank set in. The absorption of money in ordinary trading channels seems to be still greatly below the average.

In the Stock Exchange, owing to withdrawals of money by bankers, loans have been in demand, and command 1¼ to 2 per cent. on Government securities.

About 120,000 sovereigns for Egypt, and 7,000*l.* in bar gold were taken from the Bank yesterday. The latter is an exceptional withdrawal, in fact, a considerable amount of bullion it is thought may be sent into the Bank during next few days, in the absence of any demand for the Continent.

The Council of India will receive tenders on the 1st prox. for bills on Calcutta and Madras to the amount of 250,000*l.*

With reference to the movements in bullion the Indian exchanges, and the rupee paper, Messrs. Pixley, Abell and Langley, report as follows in their circular of last evening:—

GOLD.—The demand for export now exists only for refinable qualities, the Continental exchanges having experienced a marked rise during the past few days. The Overland mail reports the sailing of the undermentioned vessels from Melbourne for England;—Superb, with 72,000l., out 96 days; Lady Melville, 264,000l., out 78 days; Macduff, 290,000l., out 71 days, Kenilworth, 37,000l., out 72 days: true Britton, 115,000l., out 59 days; Homesdale, 190,000l., out 53 days; Mediator, 37,000l., total, 1,005,000l. The Donald McKay also sailed on January 20 with gold; the amount is not yet known. Of the above large total a considerable portion is likely to be rerurned here The arrivals comprise:—16,000l. per *Pocnah*, from India; 97,350l. per *La Plata*, from the Brazils; 2,000l. per *Roman*, from the Cape: total 115,350l. The shipments have been—5,490l. per *Ripon*, to the East; 25,000l. per *Asia*, to the Cape; 63, 00l. per *Hansa*, to New York in Spanish doubloons: total. 93,490l. And the transactions at the Bank consist of a purchase of 56,000*l.*, and a withdrawal of 191,000l. chiefly sovereigns for Egypt.

SILVER.—The silver by the *Shannon* has been placed at 60⅜d. per oz. standard, owing to the demand for India. Existing orders having been executed, the market has become slightly weaker, in consequence of the non-receipt of telegrams in due course from Bombay. The *Ripon* has taken 175,000l. to Bombay from Southampton and this amount will be considerably added to by the shipments to be made at Marseilles.

India Government loan Notes have been more in demand and prices have advanced, especially for Four per Cents., which we quote 87½ to 88; Five per Cents., 103½ to 133⅞; and Five-and-a-half per Cents., 108½ to 108⅞.

Exchange on Indiais without much change. Banks' drafts at 60 days may be quoted 1s. 1⅞d. to 2s. for Bombay, and 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 1⅞d. Calcutta and Madras. Sales of Council drafts have been made this day at 1s. 11⅞d.

QUOTATIONS FOR BULLION.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard; bar gold refinable, 78s. per oz. standard, last price; Spanish doubloons, 77s. 9d. per oz., last price; South American doubloons, 73s. 9d. per oz., last price; United States gold coin, 76s. 3½d. per oz., last price. Silver—Bar silver, fine, 5s. 0⅜d. per oz. standard, last price, flat; bar silver containing 5 grains gold, 5s. 1⅜d. per oz. standard, last price; fine cake silver, 5s. 5⅜d. per oz., last price; Mexican dollars, 4s. 11¼d. per oz.; quicksilver, 6l. 17s. per bottle, discount 3 per cent.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Delhi and London Bank took place yeterday, when the profit for the year was stated at 25840l. Deducting from this the sum of 18651l. the actual loss incurred during the twelve months, there remains a balance of 7,189l. which it was resolved to carry forward to meet an expected loss.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar 21	City of Pekin	Hunter	Clyde.
23	L. B. Gilchrist	Watts	Liverpool.
24	Rothesey	Main	Do.
25	Glen Lona	Edward	London.
	Marathon	Dingwell	Do.
26	T. E. Lemon	Rainy	Liverpool.
	Sakura (s. s.)	Blazley	London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

J. H. Stetson, Liverpool for Bombay, March 20th.

Marco Polo, Liverpool for Bombay, Feb. 16th, 6-45 N 26.6 W.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. *MALABAR.*

H. M. S. INDIAN troop transport *Malabar*, Captain F. D. Rich, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Suez, bringing 1,027 men, women, and children. She left Suez on April 14, immediately before the departure of the s. s. *Columbian* with the English mails. She experienced strong S. E. E. winds in the Red Sea, arrived at Aden on the 11th, and left for Bombay the 12th. The following are the details of the troops which arrived by the *Malabar*, (ex-*Serapis*, from England:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. G. Leslie, Capt. J. K. Holdsworth, Lieutenants F. C. Symonds, H. G. Yates, and C. H. Scott, and Lieutenant and Mrs. S. W. Dewsborough, Surgeon A. Maclean, Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. T. Robinson—237 men, 10 women, and 6 children.

96th Regiment—Captain E. J. Scowel, Lieut. A. F. Lambe, Ensigns H. Scougall, and G. Gainsford, with 113 men, 20 women, and 11 children.

49th Regiment—Captain W. Madan, Ensign W. H. Lyster, 61 men, 4 women, and 2 children.

1 1-23 Regiment—Captain J. S. Holyroyd, Lieutenant J. C. Bradshaw,—80 men, 2 women and 2 children.

82nd Regiment—Captain and Mrs. J. Briggs, Ensign H. A. Nicolson, and J. B. Macdougall—55 men, 7 women and 5 children.

2-21st Regiment—Captain W. C. Ralston, Ensigns A. G. Yaldurn and C. H. Dalgetty, J. R. Harriman,—121 men, 10 women, and 16 children.

95th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Mrs. W. G. Herd,—45 men, 4 women and 3 children.

21st Regiment—Lieutenant and Mrs. E. A. Morant, Ensigns H. H. Yarde, and D. Auchinlek—152 men, 18 women and 18 children.

2-12th—Ensign E. Elliot.

1-1st—Ensign E. G. Drury, Staff (to be available for any station)—Assistant Surgeons J. Ringston, R. T. Maunsell, A. Anderson, G. Shaw, J. J. O'Grady, and T. H. Waylan.

These soldiers are to be sent to several parts of India, and are expected to be for the most part disembarked to-day. There had been two births since leaving home.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELERAM.

(*By Direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, AFT.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Sales at Liverpool	108,000 bales.
" " Surats	12,000 "
" " Import	97,000 "
" " " Surats	26,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	315,000 "
" " " Surats	41,000 "

Fair Dhollerah 10¼d.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 19TH APRIL.

THE directors of the Port Canning Company, in compliance with a requisition of shareholders, have convened a general meeting to consider the acts of the directors towards Mr. Schiller. The meeting is fixed for Friday, 17th July.

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

10TH APRIL.

THE Madras Government has just invented one of the nicest appointments in India—that of Commissionership of the Neilgherry Hills. With the exception of the Collector of Coimbatore, who, good man, was wont to take hot weather trips to the most elevated portion of his district, upon the square, or upon the sly as people choose to read it, there will not be a soul in the Madras Presidency to regret the appointment. Lord Napier in his Minute upon the subject says, "The interests and persons concerned (on the Neilgherries) are of such a nature, that they require to be regulated by a gentleman of experience and authority. No one but the Collector can exercise the necessary influence and inspire the necessary respect." His Lordship is, I fear, over-sanguine in valuing the Collector so highly, and it is to be regretted that the appointment is not made especially for a military man, and for the greatest martinet—whoever he may be—in the service. In truth, the Ootacamund people, or the "Mundians," are a turbulent population ever ready to fight to the death for anything or for nothing. The battles royal of the Ootacamund Club are notorious. If a servant has to be discharged, or a rule to be commended in that pugnacious establishment, the members, far and wide, hurry to the meeting as to a fray, armed with tremendous sarcasms, and brimful of irony. Then flood-gates of eloquence and invective are opened. The cruet-stand, which, perhaps, has assembled the meeting, is almost washed off the table, and every one has something to say for himself, and his rights, and his privileges, in a manner which if less terrifying would be amusing. As at the Club, so is it at all other Mundian institutions. One's tongue must be a six-shooter upon the Neilgherries, and one must be ever ready to use it for offence or self-defence, if one does not wish to obtain the character of being a poor spirited creature.

An amusing instance of the public determination to stand up for its rights was lately evinced at Ooty, when some unhappy policeman, probably with an eye to professional promotion, arrested a number of carts not properly marked according to Municipal regulations. Some of the leading inhabitants were forthwith served with summonses, and they hastened to answer them with an alacrity that looked like heartfelt pleasure. The policeman was cross-examined by the accused cart-owners with a severity to which Mr. Winkle's examination by Serjeant Buzfuz was a trifle, and at the termination of the proceedings, I can well imagine that the Judge and the policeman heartily wished that they had never interfered in the matter. As I have said, he is a bold individual who will stroke the lions of Ootacamund the wrong way, and if a Collector is to hold the new appointment, it is to be hoped that he will be at least an Irishman and a gentleman accustomed to the "Divarsions" of the Emerald Isle, among which the trailing of a coat upon the ground and a defiance to "tread on the tail of me Registhered Paletot" is conspicuous.

The Government has sanctioned the expenditure of some Rs. 400 monthly at Bangalore, in order to supply from water-carts water to the magnificent new barracks at this station. How is it that barracks of all buildings are never erected properly? The vast barracks at Secunderabad are no better than they should be—in fact, a great deal worse; and the enormous barracks of Bangalore, just completed at a heavy cost, have to be supplied with water *in water carts.* Surely a site might have been selected at Bangalore, where water was to be obtained otherwise than through the absurd and costly mediums of water-carts and steam-pumps. Barracks are evidently one more of those things which no fellah can understand.

People not altogether in their right senses perhaps are so fond of putting the intelligent native upon the back, and of telling him that there is money bid for him, that I am tempted to recount a very clever man's opinion of the talented Brahmins whom in course of time we shall have as the principal members of the Mysore Commission. Kriloff, the great Russian humourist and fable writer, tells this story:—"A Brahmin on a fast day feels inclined to eat something nourishing. In great fear of his superior, he waits till night, lights a candle and roasts an egg over it. He is gloating by anticipation over the feast, when enter the superior. 'What is the meaning of this?' he crys; 'deny it not, I find the egg in your hand.' 'Pardon me, Holy Father,' exclaims the Brahmin through his tears, 'I do not know how I fell into such a sin, but I was tempted by the devil.'

"Upon this the devil himself appears from behind the stone—'Are you not ashamed,' he says to the Brahmin, 'to calumniate me so? I have just taken a lesson from you, for never till this moment did I know how to roast an egg over a candle.'"

It is much to be feared that our Brahminee Collectors and Judges of the future will practice dodges more artful than that of "roasting eggs over the candle," and I, for my part, look forward with consternation to the time when not only the Mysore territories, but the Great Indian Empire, will be administrated by men capable of teaching the devil himself—according to Kriloff—a lesson?

The Bangalore "Literary and Scientific Institute," which was lately established here, and to which the subscription is I believe but one rupee per mensem, seems to be in a flourishing condition. Certain public-spirited gentlemen give lectures to the literary and scientific members, and upon Easter Monday a lecture is to be delivered by the Rev. S. Wright upon "The Writings of Christopher North." It is a curious fact that lecturers are prone to choose subjects which are of interest to themselves rather than of interest to their audience. Thackeray knew this when he made Burne's Newcome lecture at a similar institution upon the "Affections"; and as the Rev. Stuart Wright's audience on Monday next will probably embrace a very great number of Eurasian young gentlemen, who have never been in the Canny North, a better subject might have been selected. You can readily imagine how dull is Bangalore when this is the principal entertainment of the Easter holidays! Your correspondent is surprised that the Railway Company does not do something if nobody else will. This Company advertises return excursion tickets to Bangalore without offering the smallest inducement to people to go there. At the present moment Bangalore is as hot as the deuce, and why Madras people should hop out of the frying-pan into the fire, is a puzzle best known to the Railway people. If these latter would advertise a fete with fireworks, etc., they might fill their trains as Railways fill them at home; but to offer return tickets simply for a hot, dusty, and disagreeable journey,—Scissors! the idea is preposterous. It is much to be regretted that ladies and gentlemen do not form themselves into a Philharmonic Society here as at Madras. There are some excellent musicians in Bangalore; but is is impossible to enjoy the pleasure of hearing them sing, unless they are kind enough to dine with you or ask you to dinner. The theatre is certainly a vile room for music, but the reading-room of the Public Buildings is not so bad, and would do very well for concerts, of which half a dozen should be held in the months between June and October.

I have heard a report that the Mysore races are to be held this year at Bangalore in consequence of the Maharajah's death, and it is possible, although not very likely, that the meeting will be transferred to Bangalore altogether for the future. The young Rajah—lucky boy—has had no experience of the turf, and it will be some years before he can take sufficient interest in racing to make a book in which he will stand to lose, and therefore for general convenience the meeting might just as well take place here as at Mysore.

Bangalore gardens, so much admired by strangers, look parched and empty this glaring season—the hottest, natives say, they remember for six or seven years back;—but in spite of the woe-begone appearance of the cantonment, house owners are "prospecting" for a rich harvest in tenants, about July and August. A new hotel has been started upon temperance principles, under the ambitious title of the "United Service." Why a temperance hotel should adopt such a sign, I can't for the life of me understand, as the United Services, which generally means the Army and Navy, are, as a rule, too sensible to poison themselves with stops. Bangalore sign-posts, however, tell strange tales, for I notice upon the gate post of "Bishop Cotton's School" the curious assertion that the premises are occupied by "The Bangalore Hotel Company (Limited)." This is nothing extraordinary, however, for so migratory are Europeans here, that it is nothing uncommon to find yourself, hat in hand, and in perspiration, opposite Mrs. Smith, when you intend to call on Mr. Green, who is off to Charleston, or elsewhere.

BOMBAY.

THE height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 50 feet, being 1 foot higher than at the same date last year.

ON Saturday night last a man named Jackson fell from a window of the first storey of a house in Durgadavee Street. The man was much hurt, and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A HINDOO woman, named Naboo, was run over by a cart, in Khoja Street, on Sunday last. She received severe injuries and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DIAGO JOA LISBOA'S insolvency was mentioned before Mr. Justice Tucker yesterday in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, when His Lordship stated he would give judgment to-day (Tuesday) at one o'clock.

ON Saturday last twenty native seamen of the British ship *Fathool Currim* were charged, before the Senior Magistrate, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoners expressed their willingness to do their duty, and His Worship accordingly ordered them to be sent on board.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Friday at the Falkland Road touching the death of one Gorkia Esoo. On Thursday morning about 3 o'clock a neighbour of the deceased heard the noise of something heavy falling from a window. He looked out of the verandah and saw the deceased lying on the ground quite dead. The deceased was a great drunkard. The jury found that the death was accidental.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Press Company, held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Nicol & Co., the Hon'ble Alexander Brown in the chair, the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 1st inst., viz., that the Company be wound up voluntarily, was confirmed. The Hon'ble Alexander Brown was appointed sole liquidator of the Company.

WE are informed that an inveterate case of dropsy has been recently successfully treated by Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee of Khetwaddy. The patient is a Parsee woman, formerly resident of Surat, whence, having suffered much from the complaint, she came down to Bombay and placed herself under the treatment of Dr. Framjee. A few days ago the operation of tapping was performed on her by her said medical attendant, in the presence of Dr. Mackenzie, and the quantity of water extracted weighed 1,050 ounces, or 42 bottles, equal to 6¾ gallons. The skin was sewed up again, and the patient is now progressing favourably.

A CORONER'S jury was empannelled yesterday at Oomercarry, touching the death of one Eugenio Rebello, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It appeared that on the afternoon of Sunday, about 4 o'clock, a number of coolees were engaged at Byculla in shunting lowsided waggons from the main line into a siding where there were several other waggons standing. Deceased was walking alongside of the waggons that were standing, and he suddenly tried to cross the line in front of one of those that were being shunted up. He had not time to do so, but was jammed between the buffers of the advancing and the standing waggons. Deceased was much injured, and was immediately sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on the same evening. The jury found that the death was accidental.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday to Suez by the B. B. S. S. Company's steamer *Krishna*:—Messrs. Parker, J. L. Watson, with two children and a native servant; W. McKinlay, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Newton, P. Mialhe, J. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Broadrick, Captain and Mrs. Van Heythuysen, four children and a native servant; Captain Hanscom, Captain Bainbridge, Mrs. H. Bond and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stearns, child, and European servant; A. Thompson, Mrs. Mardall, three children and European servant; Mr. E. T. Hunt, H. Hunt. Lieutenant Goodman, Miss Bella Bloom, Mr. Schmuck, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and six children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Trail and four children, Messrs. B. Grassby, E. Coole, Isoardi, J. Volokoff, G Angus, Ed. Jackson, W. Weri, W. Cambridge, G. A. Liyadu, and D. Chanceledy. Eight native passengers went by the *Krishna* to Aden and Suez.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Finance Company (Limited) was held in the office of the Company yesterday, for the purpose of receiving a report by the liquidators and considering the present position of the Company, and advising as to the futurr steps in the liquidation. There was a very thin attendance. Mr. Gilbert was called to the chair.

The Secretary read a report by the liquidators, which stated that this meeting had been called in consequence of some inquiries having been made to them lately respecting the apparently long delay in bringing on a final winding up. Since last meeting every endeavour had been made by them for the recovery of all the outstandings, but owing to circumstances which they could not control, these endeavours had only met with partial success. The total amount collected since the last meeting on account of debts due to the Company was Rs. 18,696, including the value of 510 shares taken over. The only compromise made since last meeting had been that with Mr. T. C. Hayllar, the claim against whom for Rs. 50,000 had been compromised for Rs. 10,000 to be paid by instalments; the first instalment of that was overdue, but not paid, as the gentleman was in China, but it was hoped he would redeem his promise. A statement of the debts due the Company was also given, so as to enable the shareholders to come to a determination as to the course to be pursued with reference to the final closing of liquidation without loss of time.

The report was approved and adopted. With regard to the assets of the Company it was agreed that advertisements should be issued asking for private offers for the purchase of the assets by the 15th May next. Should the assets not be sold in this way a remark was made that they might be sold by public auction and the liquidation thus closed by the end of May.

As to the matter of the non-applied for dividends no resolution was passed, but it was agreed to approve a recommendation to make a list of the shareholders for an application to the Court.

The meeting then separated.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE INDIAN PENINSULA BANK.

DISMISSAL OF THE PETITION TO THE COURT.

YESTERDAY Mr. Justice Westropp proceeded with the investigation, which had been going on at the High Court for some days, with reference to the petition which was presented for the removal of Mr. P. E. Bendir from the office of liquidator of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank.

Evidence was adduced on behalf of Mr. Bendir.

Mr. Alfred Henry Wildy, examined by Mr. Mayhew, said—I am accountant to the liquidators of the Bank. I remember being at the liquidators' office on 6th March when Damodher Heerjee came. Mr. Bendir was in the office: he and I were both engaged with some accounts of the Bank at the time. Damodher said to Mr. Bendir, speaking in English,—"About that matter of Jadowjee Ruttonsey, I have been asked by some of his friends to settle with you for the calls. The man has no means of his own. I wish you would settle, and be done with it." Mr. Bendir said he would settle the claim for Rs. 2,000. Damodher said that some money had been raised with a good deal of difficulty, and that if Mr. Bendir would settle the matter he would pay Rs. 1,500 cash down. Mr. Bendir said—"And costs." After some further conversation, much to the same effect as what preceded, Mr. Bendir said he would take Rs. 1,500, and he told me to write out a receipt for that amount. I received the amount myself. There was a roll of notes—consisting of fifteen notes of Rs. 100 each—which I opened and counted myself. No other notes or money was produced. After I had signed the receipt Damodher said to Mr. Bendir—"Put your initials to it and make it all square." Mr. Bendir did so. In the course of this conversation, I believe Mr. Bendir said something to the effect that he had previously been asked to settle for Rs. 1,500 and had offered to do it for Rs. 2,000. Offers had previously been made in my presence to settle this claim. There was a broker named Premchund Moteechund who came several times about the matter; and enquiries were made of those who came as to Jadowjee's circumstances. Premchund Moteechund, according to what was translated to me by Sorabjee Framjee Moos, a clerk in the office, stated that Jadowjee was in poor circumstances and that his sight was failing.

His Lordship remarked that this case showed the desirability of a liquidator requiring the attendance of the contributory himself in such cases, so as to guard against the possibility of any such *optical* illusions. Of course, however, it was difficult in some cases, where there were attachments, to obtain personal attendance.

Examination continued—I never saw Jadowjee in the office. There was a clerk of Mr. Bendir's, who was instructed to make enquiries, and who brought back similar information to that I have mentioned in regard to Jadowjee's circumstances.

By Mr. Leith (for the petitioners)—Damodher is in the habit of coming occasionally to Mr. Bendir's office. There is a large room between Mr. Bendir's and mine at the office. I am not aware of Damodher having sought to effect compromises with Mr. Bendir in this manner on any other occasion, whether with respect to this or any other Company. I understand the items in this balance sheet (produced) which was submitted to the last meeting of shareholders. In regard to the item (among the receipts) of "calls on shares, Rs. 5,808-15-6," I cannot give the particulars of it. There is no sum paid by one Mr. Charman included in that item. There was a sum paid by Mr. Charman on five shares of a new issue of capital, in anticipation of calls which, as it happened, were never made, and that money has, therefore, been entered as a set-off in respect of unpaid calls on shares of the original issue. The money was paid in the name of Mr. Charman, but it does not follow that it was paid by him. It is included in the sum of Rs. 5,808. I was present at two interviews between Mr. Bendir and Mathuradass Lowjee. In regard to the interview on 24th March I do not remember any statements being made then as to a compromise by Mr. Charman with the liquidator of this Company. I don't remember Mr. Charman's name being mentioned during that interview.

His Lordship remarked that he did not see why this matter was introduced, and that it was not referred to in the petition. Mr. Leith might, however, proceed.

Mr. Mayhew said Mr. Bendir did not object to the matter being gone into.

Mr. Leith asked the witness whether he remembered of anything having been said in the course of the same interview about a compromise with Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.

His Lordship said that if Mr. Leith was going to open up an entirely new case he must file a fresh petition, and that it would be impossible to conduct an investigation of this kind if such a introduction of new matters was to be permitted.

Mr. Leith asked the witness whether something had not been said about Rs. 650 being the amount of the compromises which had been made since Mr. Thomson left Bombay.

Witness—There was something said, I think, to the effect that there was only a small sum.

Mr. Leith—Did it not appear that there was a sum of Rs. 625 made up of compromises with the following parties—Mr. Charman Rs. 125, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Rs. 250, and Cooverjee Ludha Rs 250?

Witness—The two latter are exactly similar cases to that of Mr. Charman; there was no money actually received by the liquidator. I am mistaken in supposing that those sums would be included in the balance sheet up to 29th February, for the transfers from the old books of the Bank were not made till after that date.

Mr. Leith—How long did the interview on the 6th March between Mr. Bendir and Damodher Heerjee last?

Witness—About ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Leith—What else took place besides what you have stated?

Witness—I took away the money and locked it up. (A laugh.)

By the Court—To the best of my recollection Damodher said nothing about Jadowjee's sight, I was present during the whole of the interview—except that, when I went to lock the money up, I left Damodher there. The conversation was entirely in English.

Damodher Heerjee was next called, and, examined by Mr. Mayhew, said—The way I became concerned in the compromise of the debt of Jadowjee Ruttonsey was this:—Raghoo Shamjee came to my office and said there was an attachment out against his son-in-law (Jadowjee) and he asked me to interfere to get the claim settled. I saw Jadowjee before I went to Mr. Bendir. Before this Raghoo told me that the shares were actually those of Madhowjee Visram, of the firm of Cullianjee Pitamber, though in the name of Jadowjee; and I told Raghoo that I would not do anything for the firm of Cullianjee Pitamber, as they had not given me my commission on what I had done in the way of procuring them a loan and in getting a judgment stayed which had been given against them. Raghoo said I would get the commission, but that this matter was emergent, and that his son-in-law was afraid. I asked for the particulars of the matter, and he said it was about some calls, but this was all he knew. He sent for Jadowjee to come to the shop, but before the latter arrived Goculdass Moojee came in to see if Raghoo had seen me and if he had asked me to interfere. Goculdass gave me the particulars. He told me that there were 50 shares on which a call of Rs. 150 was due, making Rs. 7,500 and costs. I asked him why he had not tried to compromise the claim before, and he said he had. I then asked what the highest offer was which had been made; and he replied that Rs. 1,000 and afterwards Rs. 1,200—the highest—had been offered through Prema Shah, and that Mr. Bendir had first said he would take Rs. 2,000, and afters Rs. 1,500 and costs. He also told me that Jadowjee was very much afraid. I told Goculdass to bring Jadowjee and the sum

Digitised with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

of Rs. 2,500. I had already told Raghoo that my commission was upwards of Rs. 1,000. Raghoo was present during the whole of the interview with Goculdass,—within hearing and actually listening. It was Raghoo who told Goculdass to go and bring Jadowjee and Rs. 2,500. Goculdass did so, and handed me the money. There was one note of Rs. 1,000, and fifteen of Rs. 100 each. I then left the shop and went over to Mr. Bendir's office, and found there Mr. Bendir and Mr. Wildy. I spoke to Mr. Bendir and told him that I had come to compromise the claim against Jadowjee Ruttonsey for calls. Mr. Bendir said he would take Rs. 2,000. I told him Jadowjee had lost money in shares and asked him not to be too hard. He then asked Rs. 1,500 and costs. I offered him Rs. 1,500. After some discussion as to the costs he said he would take it if I paid it cash down. Mr. Wildy was present during the conversation, and it was into his hands that I paid the money. Mr. Wildy made out the receipt, and Mr. Bendir at my request put his initials to it. After this I went with the receipt to Raghoo's shop and saw there Jadowjee Ruttonsey, Goculdass Mooljee, and Premjee Sewjee. I gave the receipt to Jadowjee and told him it was for Rs. 1,500 and that it was a release to him from the liability. He asked me if there was any surplus, and I said—"It is for commission; Raghoo will tell you." I turned round to go away and told Raghoo—who was at a little distance from the others—that I had given Jadowjee a receipt for Rs. 1,500. It is not true that I said anything about Mr. Bendir having kept the Rs. 1,000. No conversation at all had passed between me and Mr. Bendir in regard to this Rs. 1,000. I did not produce the Rs. 1,000 note in Mr. Bendir's presence at all. I kept it in my pocket-book. I do not know what the number of that note was. I know what I did with it: I gave it to a contractor, on the following day, for building a house. His name is Rahimtoola Adum. I have got the receipt he gave me. (Produced it. It was dated 7th March 1868.) I had a conversation with Jadowjee about ten or twelve days after I gave him the receipt. It was in Raghoo Shamjee's shop. Raghoo was himself present and listening. A rumour had come to my ears that Mr. Bendir's name was mentioned in connection with the compromise, and in consequence of that rumour I spoke to Raghoo in the first instance and told him to get Jadowjee. Next day Jadowjee came, and in accordance with what Raghoo had told him he brought a copy of an entry which had been made in one of his books. It was thus that the conversation I refer to arose. On reading the entry I told Jadowjee that the portion which stated that Mr. Bendir had kept the Rs. 1,000 was a lie. This was said in the presence of Raghoo; and some customer coming in at the moment Jadowjee took me to one side. I then repeated the same thing to him and told him that it was very bad of him to write a thing which was not true. He told me he was very sorry: he was dumbfounded, and did not know what to do. He asked me what he should do. I told him to debit the amount as commission and not as given to Mr. Bendir. Raghoo then came in and I complained to him of the man having written the entry in that manner. He also told Jadowjee to debit the amount as commission. It was to my commission for work done for Cullianjee Petamber that I alluded. Jadowjee said—"I have debited and credited it in my books; if I were to alter it I should be in a difficulty." I got angry and left the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch—Witness said the loan he negotiated for Cullianjee Petamber was made by Vussonjee Goculdass and Co., on behalf of Goculdass Lilladhur. Goculdass Lilladhur was a partner in both the firms of Goculdass Lilladhur & Co. and Vussonjee Goculdass & Co. Subsequently it was arranged that the London, Asiatic, and American Co. should advance the money, and Goculdass Lilladhur assigned his interest in the property mortgaged as security to the Company. Witness was a partner in the firm of Goculdass Lilladhur & Co. only. The loan was negotiated in the middle of 1866. Witness had frequently hinted to Madhowjee Visram that he wanted payment of the commission.

His Lordship remarked that the claim for commission struck him as being very much like one's butler's claims for commission.

The examination of Damodher Heerjee being concluded, Mr. Dunbar (for Damodher) called Raghoo Shamjee, who in the course of a long examination gave evidence corroborative of that of the previous witness.

Mr. Peile, solicitor, gave evidence on behalf of Damodher Heerjee as to the part Damodher and Madowjee Visram took in the loan above referred to.

This finished the case.

Some discussion followed, chiefly with reference to the point of costs. In the course of it

His Lordship said he thought the petition a most reckless one. There was a misstatement of a lakh of rupees in it, in regard to the receipts; and there was another misstatement, with regard to the expenses of the liquidation,—a misstatement which had been exposed with the utmost facility, and which would have been set right in fifteen minutes' conversation with Mr. Bendir, had it been asked for. And then, the petitioners had come to the Court with an affidavit, which they did not venture to affirm in their petition, but which they brought forward in support of their petition,—an affidavit with regard to a matter which, in common fairness to Mr. Bendir, they ought to have mentioned to him, but which they never gave him an opportunity either publicly or privately of explaining. He did not see how he could do otherwise than give Mr. Bendir costs, for the petitioners had utterly failed as against him. Whether the petitioners had been misled by anything Damodher Heerjee had said—as Mr. McCulloch had just advanced—he did not now undertake to say, and he was not sure that it would serve any good purpose to go into that matter; but if counsel wished him to do so he would go over the whole case on the following morning, after reading over his notes of the evidence. As regards Mr. Bendir there was not a single witness who pretended that one rupee of the sum of Rs. 1,000 had ever gone into Mr. Bendir's hands, while, on the other hand, Mr. Bendir and Mr. Wildy both positively asserted the contrary;—their statements, too, were supported by the books of the liquidation—and nothing which had been brought out in cross-examination tended to disprove what they said. He had seen since the commencement, from the way in which the case had been stated, that the main point could not be supported; and as to the question of costs, it must be obvious as a matter of jurisdiction that it would be a very great stretch of authority, even if he thought Damodher Heerjee had misled the petitioners, to visit him with costs,—seeing that Damodher had not invited them to come to the Court, and that the present application was not made against him. His Lordship afterwards said it would be the grossest injustice to Mr. Bendir if he did not order the petitioners—as he now did—to pay the costs of the petition, not merely as between party and party, but as between solicitor and client. With regard to Damodher Heerjee he must say that if he had a clear opinion against him he was disposed to think he would be bound, if Damodher was a liquidator in any case under the supervision of the Court, to call upon him to resign. Was he (His Lordship asked) a liquidator under the Court?

Mr. Dunbar said he was not the liquidator of any company under the Court, but that he was a trustee under Act XXVIII.

His Lordship said Damodher was under the Court in that respect. He was not sure that without any special application he could take any steps in the matter, but if he had a clear opinion that Damodher had deceived the petitioners—had taken the Rs. 1,000 for his own behoof, and had made a false statement to the effect that Mr. Bendir had kept the money for himself,—he did not see how he could be justified if he did not at least invite the other trustees, or the creditors, of the estate of which Damodher was a trustee, to peruse the notes of the evidence recorded in the case, and take such steps as they might be advised; for it would be improper that any person who was proved to have done such an act should remain in any office under the Court. But as to making Damodher pay the costs of the petitioners, he did not see that he had jurisdiction to do that.

Mr. McCulloch (for the petitioners) was afraid that the Court had not that jurisdiction, but he contended that if it was proved that on the 6th of March Damodhur Heerjee said—"Mr. Bendir has kept the Rs. 1,000"—it must be held that the petitioners had done right in coming to the Court and asking to have the matter investigated, and that all the costs of the petitioners should be paid out of the assets of the Company. He therefore asked leave to address the Court on the question whether that fact had been proved by the evidence or not.

His Lordship considered that Mr. McCulloch was entitled to be heard on that point. Mr. Bendir's costs must be paid in the way he had already stated, but it was another question whether the whole of the costs incurred by the petitioners should not be paid afterwards out of the assets of the Company. His Lordship added that he totally disbelieved that Mr. Bendir had kept the money, or that he was capable of keeping it; and he said he wished to manifest this impression by ordering that all Mr. Bendir's costs, not as between party and party, but as between solicitor and client, should be paid by all the persons who had signed the petition. The petition would be dismissed as against Mr. Bendir with those costs.

The Court rose at 7 o'clock P. M., and Mr. McCulloch will be heard to-day on the point which he raised.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KURRACHEE, 15TH APRIL.

A PORTION of the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company was sold, if I may use the term in connection with the shameless manner in which the business was done, on Thursday and Saturday last, and materials that had cost upwards of four lacs of rupees at home realized but very little more than what it must have cost for their conveyance to India. Such a sacrifice of property I never before witnessed or heard of, and one which I do not suppose will ever be equalled elsewhere—a disgrace to all connected with it. You may imagine what the sale must have been like when I say that a pair of steam-engines, which was originally purchased for 60,000 rupees, was put to the hammer for the extraordinary sum of 60 rupees! The whole thing was a perfect farce from the beginning, but it remains to be seen what the ending will be. For a sale like the one in question, at the very least three months' notice should have been given, to enable capitalists in other parts to make arrangements to invest if they chose. The different Companies in Bombay, in whose line of business the effects lay, would have been glad to bid if they had had time, but it would appear to have better suited the convenience of people to do the thing as quietly as possible. The publication of a notice of sale in a couple or three issues of the local journals was considered sufficient. Tenders were invited for the conduct of the sale. Messrs. Budgett and Hughes made up lots after a hurry-scurry fashion, or as well as could be done under the circumstances. No catalogues were published, and to crown all, the Easter holidays were selected as being the proper days for the purpose. The result was, what everybody anticipated from such a want of system, and a thorough mismanagement throughout. What will the unfortunate shareholders at home say to all this, and what will the world think of the way in which things are done here. The Government is now attaching the vessels and plant at Kotree belonging to the Company, but it is gratifying to see that the caustic remarks in the columns of the *Sind News* have induced the District Court to make better arrangements for future sales, and that with this object notice has been given by the auctioneer of postponement till further orders of the sale of the remainder of the stores &c. at Munora and the buildings in camp.

General Skinner is now busy inspecting the 17th Madrassees. The corps will be paraded in review order to-morrow evening. Captain Ryan of the 82nd Regiment, and Dr. Trousdell, senior medical officer British troops, proceed to Bombay by today's steamer—the former, on his way to England, to appear before a medical board, and the latter on a fortnight's privilege leave to embark his family. I told you in my last that cholera had made its appearance among the troops now on their way to Mooltan. This circumstance has induced the authorities to detain the men arrived the other day in the *Countess Russell* at Kurrachee until the latter end of the present year—a measure that cannot be too highly commended.

The celebrated Wizard of the East, who astonished in days gone by our friends of the "Ditch," as well as the inhabitants of the "Benighted" Presidency, by his feats of legerdemain, has made his appearance among us. Our native citizens firmly believe that the said Wizard, who by the way is known as Herr Hendrich Sletrab, is a distant cousin of His Satanic Majesty. He purposes giving his first performance next week.

The "Baltimore Minstrels" of H. M.'s 82nd Regiment entertained the Kurrachee folk for the first time on Monday evening last, and I must do them the justice to say that they well deserved the "house" they drew. Their next entertainment has been postponed till Saturday evening next, owing to the return ball to be given to the 82nd on Thursday night, and if they do as well then as they have done, and arrange to have monthly or bi-monthly performances, Dave Carson need not come here.

Natives in Sind have not much respect for the gods they worship. An obese Banian despoiled a sacred idol in the town of all its gold ornaments the other day in the absence of the person in charge of it. The thief was "nabbed" red-handed, but owing to his respectability—heaven save the mark!—he was let off with a mild lecture on the laws of *meum* and *tuum*.

My letter of the 1st April took the disciples of Father Mathews by storm, causing considerable depression of spirits among the most prominent, and a desire to "shuffle off his mortal coil." They purpose holding another meeting shortly for the object of settling measures afoot to discover the "Chiel among them takin' notes" for your journal. Could the force of folly further go?

The *Cranbourne* of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company—the launch of which I reported in a former letter—had her trial trip to Cape Monze on Saturday last. The engines worked well, and the vessel satisfied "all hands." She leaves this for the Indus in a day or two, and much is expected from her. It is to be hoped she will not be as unfortunate as the *Macleod*—a sister vessel—which was condemned on her very first trip up the River. The Indus Flotilla Company has just got out a floating dock by the *Delhi*. The Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company is now landing it, and it may, therefore, shortly be expected to be erected at Kotree. A convenience this will be to the Company, and it will also prove a source of saving to it.

Weather pleasant during the mornings and evenings, during the day it is slightly close. Hardly any sickness in the place now, I am glad to say.

INDIAN STRIKES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

(Friend of India.)

IT is a subject of great congratulation that the indigo excitement in the district of Chumparun has passed away. For the last three months the uneasy feeling which prevailed there has been a source of great anxiety to the Government; and the peaceful termination of the dispute speaks most highly for the tact and judgment which in this difficult crisis Mr. Grey has displayed. The extreme suddenness with which the combination against the planters was organized, and the equal suddenness with which the combination collapsed, are remarkable features in the history of this crisis. There can be no doubt that the agitation was first excited by the incautious conduct of the late Magistrate, who is stated to have told the ryots from the bench that they were fools not to demand at least Rs. 20 a beegah from the planters. Whether these words were uttered or not, a general impression immediately spread abroad that it was the Magistrate's order that no ryot should sow indigo for less than Rs. 20 a beegah. Great excitement and a general combination of the ryots to obtain their own terms, or to put an end to indigo altogether, naturally followed. Up to the 1st of March hardly an acre of land in the whole district had been sown. Under these trying circumstances the planters acted with promptness and moderation. They raised their rates 50 per cent. and guaranteed the security of the ryots from the oppression of the factory servants. There was no attempt made to coerce the ryots with violence, all disputes were left to the arbitration of the Magistrate and the decision of the Courts. As there was no special tribunal for the enforcement of indigo contracts, the Lieutenant Governor very wisely established at this juncture a special Small Cause Court, presided over by an English and a Native judge. Two judges were appointed, not only that the Court might be impartial, but what was even of greater importance, that it might seem impartial. The beneficial effects of these measures were soon apparent. By friendly advice, and by clearly explaining the legal liabilities of the respective parties, the judges were enabled in many cases to effect an adjustment of the differences in dispute, and thus save both planters and ryots from the effects of a ruinous litigation. Another cause, to which we must attribute the speedy termination of these unfortunate disagreements, was the wise policy of the Government, in leaving its local officers, both judicial and executive, alone. In this Mr. Grey has profited by the errors of his predecessors. In the unfortunate disputes, which ruined so many planters and ryots in Lower Bengal in 1860, nothing so much conduced to prolong the dissension, and to embitter the strife, as the vexatious interference of the Government. Not a single order was passed, either by an executive or a judicial officer, which was not at once appealed to the Bengal Secretariat. The consequence was that all local Government was at an end; the local officers were reduced to mere dummies; their advice and orders were alike disregarded, for the people naturally said if the Government will not trust you, how can we? And what was the consequence of this policy of distrust? The local officers being powerless to act, a partial dispute swelled into an agrarian rising; and compromise and reconciliation were alike impossible until both parties had been exhausted and ruined by three years of protracted litigation. It redounds highly to the credit of Mr. Grey that he has avoided so fatal an error. In disputes of this sort the action of Government should be prompt and decisive. An indigo dispute, if not at once settled, may plunge a whole district into ruin. What we sadly want in this country is an institution something like the "Conseil des Prudhommes" of France; a tribunal in fact which shall have full power to adjudicate between the conflicting claim of workmen and employers. The ordinary tribunals are not sufficient for the task. It is absurd to suppose that any planter can carry on his business with success, if he has to bring a civil suit for every beegah of indigo he cultivates. And if the ordinary tribunals are disastrous to the planter, they are doubly ruinous to the ryot. Litigation is bad enough for a rich man, but it is simple ruin for a poor man. It places him altogether at a disadvantage with his adversary. When these strikes or combinations occur it will generally be found that the ryots have some reasonable grounds of complaint, but the law is almost invariably on the side of the planter. He has his written contract upon which he can sue; and he can therefore demand his pound of flesh from the law. The grievance of the ryot on the other hand is for the most part that the contract itself is unfair and inequitable; the very point upon which a court of law cannot enquire. Some special agency, therefore ought to be created for the general settlement of these disputes. The very fact of the existence of an extensive combination among woremen is *prima facie* evidence, that there is something amiss in the management of the employer. At any rate full justice cannot be done unless the conduct of both parties is enquired into; and for this purpose, when an extensive strike or combination occurs, Government should have power to issue a commission for the summary settlement of the dispute. The commission might consist of three members:—a Government official, a representative of the employer class, and a native; and all questions connected with the strike should be referred to the summary determination of this commission. In nine cases out of ten they would be able to arbitrate between the parties; and when this was not possible, they should be empowered to give a decision which should be binding on workmen and employer alike. With the spread of British enterprize the want of such an institution will be daily felt more and more in India.

THE POVINDAH PEDLARS AND THE FRONTIER.

(Friend of India.)

IN Elphinstone's *Cabul* there is a spirited description of the march of the Nassur Povindahs through the Wuzeeree country. The same *mutatis mutandis*, will apply to that of the Kharotees towards and through Kutawaz, the principal seat of the Suliman Kheyls, three marches this side of Ghuznee. The other year a rebel detachment under Nassur Khan, levying revenue right and left, distracted Gilzi attention and prevented them from collecting in force. The spring before last the overweening confidence of the Suliman Kheyls procured them two severe defeats at the hands of the returning Kharotees, who then hurried through their country before further Gilzi assistance could arrive. The Kharotees will doubtless pay the Nassurs, as they also did last autumn, a few thousand rupees for assistance, and struggle through though probably with the loss of many lives and much property. When we thus infer the inferiority of the Kharotees to the Suliman Kheyls in strength, we only speak of the Povindah section of them. The great Kharote branch of the Gilzis inhabit the country bordering on and north-east of Kutawaz with the head-waters of the Geomul between; and the Povindah portion of them, as is also the Povindah section of the Suliman Kheyl, is entirely distinct from the agricultural portion occupying the head-quarters of the tribe. Nor do they even live with them, for they winter in India and summer near Ghuznee, and wars or disasters affecting either section are in no way participated in by the other. This will explain the straits to which the Kharotee Povindahs are reduced by the hostility of the agricultural Suliman Kheyl, and also the failure of our efforts to cource the tribe by a blockade affecting only its Povindah members. The tribe Suliman Kheyl is beyond our reach having no intercourse with the plains. At the same time we are safe from their depredations so long as the Wuzeerees who intervene are hostile to them. The feud after all was of their own provoking. On their way down to India in the end of 1865, they gratuitously attacked and robbed the pastoral section of the Kalandar Kheyls, who, as do families from all tribes living on the Goomul, had come down for the winter to the pleasant little plain of Wanoo on the left bank of the Goomul, five days' march within the hills from our territory: an insult which the section concerned very naturally resented by attacking them—in our territory, which was their mistake for which they are now under blockade—and denying them a passage through their boundaries in future.

The real danger of the Povindahs begins after passing Wanoo. The great tribe of the Wuzeerees, whose boast is to own no master, is probably more or less known by reputation to all. It is only of late years that the great branch of the Mushoods opposed a spirited resistance to a considerable British force, which, though it succeeded in penetrating the country was far from being able to subdue or break the spirits of a tribe, which had defied the whole power of the Dooranee empire in its palmiest days. These Highlanders live mostly by plunder, though to a certain extent carrying on trade with the plains in iron, fire logs, swords and madder, and their best and richest plunder is obtained from the Povindah camp. The coming of the Povindahs may be called the Wuzeerees' harvest. A Wuzeeree borrowing money promises to pay when the Povindahs come; and certainly great must be the recklessness and lust of profit, which induces these Khorassan merchants to trust themselves in such a den of thieves at the entrance of the Wuzeeree boundary at Kungoor. But though the Povindahs are the principal object of attack, the pursuit of them often leads the Wuzeerees into collision with us. The Povindahs for six months spread themselves over our territory; and the country skirting the hills is covered with their flocks like locusts eating up every green thing. Then, as indeed always, every possible arrangement is made for the protection of the frontier against the Wuzeeree raids. Troops of Cavalry, detachments of Infantry, and Irregular Levies are stationed in strong mud forts facing the debouchures of all the principal defiles. Every pass, every line of road, is regularly patrolled. Spies are always in the hills; the owners of herds are obliged to mount guard over them armed to the teeth; in every village armed men keep watch and ward all night. On the principle of setting the thief to catch a thief the influential men of a tribe are taken into service with their retainers. Turbulent sections are tempted down into the plains by offers of land and irrigation and advances for cultivation; and every plan of frontier protection is initiated which judgment and experience can dictate.

But success is as yet very partial. The Ahmedzai Wuzeerees in Bunnoo, and the Ooshteranees in Dehra Ismail Khan, had large settlements in the plains previous to our rule, and have thus given hostages for good behaviour. The interests of the Dehra Ghazee Khan Bozdars and Kusranees are too intimately connected with the plains to admit of their being very troublesome. The Bhitanees also in Bunnoo, and the Boogties near Kojhan, appear in a fair way of being tempted into settlements. But as to the Muhsood Wuzeerees, the Sheoranees, the Huddianees, the Murrees,—to these and others, both Pathan and Belooch, rapine and strife are as the breath of life, and cajolery or force the only policy they understand at present. The only portion of our frontier where the bufer policy is at all systematically adopted, (though even there far from carried out in its integrity) is Dehra Ghazee Khan. There and in the Haqua of Tank in Dehra Ismael Khan, great native chiefs manage their hill neighbours with a tact and knowledge of their peculiarities, which we Europeans can only admire at a humble distance, which we can never hope to approach, without detriment to our prestige. Petulant, obstinate, unreasonable and haughty as spoilt lordlings, they are cajoled, browbeaten, bullied and bribed by these astute and unscrupulous Khans, in a manner as successful as it would be reprehensible, if put in practice by ourselves. We put on these feudatories as gloves in our transactions with our unpleasant neighbours, and neither their dirt nor their stings affect us. An obstreperous Mullick carries off several head of cattle, goes to his mountain eyrie and laughs at our beards. The English official is helpless; thrash he cannot and to bribe he is ashamed, but the Khan has no such scruple. He sends for the fellow under a safe-conduct, feasts him for a couple of days, ties a Loongie on his head, and says,—"What a fool you are; if you keep the cattle you are sure to get into trouble sooner or latter, you or some of your friends, and never expect any more feasts or Loongies from me, who get a bad name through your ill behaviour; whereas (and here come a few rupees) if you restore the cattle you'll not find yourself a loser." Or if the robber remains still obdurate, the Khan, by similar soft arguments, sets some stronger robber upon him, who brings back the cattle by force; and the Khan gets his meed in praise and dignities from our Government, and every now and then an increase to his more substantial rewards.

'Ere very long, even the local interest which this frontier possesses will pass away. When possibly at some future day the ablest politicals in India wield the strength and resources of the kingdom of the Ameer, these savages, strong only in their inaccessiblity, must become good subjects, or be ground into dust as between two millstones by co-operating forces from the north and south. European regiments, massed on the point where they are most required, may occupy salubrious cantonments along the great Sulimanee range. But because this may yet take time, because the struggle between the *vis inertiæ* and the force of events may yet be of some duration, and because some time or another in the course of absorption, the Paropamisus may become our actual frontier instea of merely the political one, then again a civilize Government would be brought into contact wit barbarians whom civilizing measures will not restrain; while civilization forbids us to relapse into barbarism in order to coerce them. For these reasons it appears to us that the system of frontier management, we are initiating, should be considered in relation to that adopted by other conquering nations. We should interpose, to a greater extent than at present, semi-independent military fiefs between frontier barbarians, wherever we encounter them, and ourselves.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Counci of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at

6 months sight at	1/11⅞	per Rupee.
4 do.	1/11⅝	"
3 do.	1/11 9/16	"
2 do.	1/11½	"
1 do.	1/11 7/16	"
On demand	1/11 3/8	"
On Scotland	1/11 3/8	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 15th April 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/8d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11 ⅞d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11 ⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	"
On demand	1s. 11 ½d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	"
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months 6 per cent.
6 do. 5 "
3 do. 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅜d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅛d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under t English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100.
RESERVE FUND £ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDHAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.........No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 12 " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDHAM, Manager
National Bank o India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

BASS BEER, bottled by J. J. STONE and Co., FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—for CASH only. LYON, BROTHERS and Co.
26 Apollo Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET-	Medoc..........quarts at	Rs. 12 per dozen.
	" ....pints at	" 7½ "
	St. Laurent......quarts at	" 18 "
	Chateau Beitasse " at	" 25 "
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux .....at	" 25 "
	" " Champagne at	" 35 "

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg ....quarts at	Rs. 30 p. doz.
	" ....pints at	" 16 "
	Imperial ....quarts at	" 32 "
	" ....pints at	" 17 "
	DiePerle des Rheins quarts at	" 35 "
	Moselle........... " at	" 24 "
	" ....pints at	" 13 "
	Johannisberg ....quarts at	" 33 "

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, from Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES' BORDEAUX.

		quarts	pints.
COGNAC	Extra fine quality	Rs. 58 per dozen.	
	Superior do.	" 32 "	
	No. 1	" 25 "	
	" 2	" 18 "	
	Aux Armes	" 14 "	
	Au bouquet	" 12 "	
CLARET	Medoc	Rs. 10	12
	St. Julien	" 12	14
	Larose	" 16	18
	Chateau Leoville	" 24	26
	Chateau Lafite	" 30	32
SAUTERNE	Haut	" 13	15

BELL VENTZ & LUCIUS,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a consignment of McComb's PATENT ARROW TIES and IRON HOOPS, the latter cut in lengths, suitable for Patent Bales of Cotton, &c. Apply to GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.

MADE TO MEASURE.

Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers	Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only	" 8-8

WALTER & Co.,
13, Meadow Street, Fort. Tailors and Outfitters.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3¼ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

CHESONS & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

*** *NONE but ONE or HALF ANNA STAMPS will hereafter be received in payment of Bills. Any others sent will be returned, as they are of no use to us. HALF AN ANNA must be added for each Rupee's worth of Stamps sent.*

FOR SALE, NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO SHOA, and of an attempt to visit Harrar. By Lieut. (now Captain) BARKER, of H. M.'s late Indian Navy, one of the Officers of the British Mission to the King of Shoa in 1841. (Issued from the Political Department, Bombay.) With Introductory Note by P. RYAN, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government. Price Rs. 3 per copy. Postage 2 annas to Outstations.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	a.
Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin. By E. Jane Whately	5	12
Life in Abyssinia: being notes collected during three years' residence and travels in that country. By M. Parkyns. 2nd edn., with a new introduction, Map and illustrations	5	12
Body and Mind, the nervous system and its derangements. "Mens Sana in Corpora Sano." By G. Y. Hunter, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., H.M.I.S. 2nd edn.	2	12
Oulines of Physiology, human and comparative. 2 vols. Illustrated By J. Marshall, F.R.S.	24	0
Engineering Field-Work. Vol. 2. Waterworks: or, the distribution of water in towns under the constant and intermittent systems. Gauging Streams, Sewers, Sewage, and Irrigation. By W. D. Haskoll, C.E	15	0
Dickens's Bleak House. Author's illust. Edn	2	12
Benfey's Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of early Students. 2nd edition	8	0
The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1868. By J. Timbs	3	12
Thackeray's The Newcomes. Vol. I. (Vol. 5 of the new illustrated edition)	5	12
——Pendennis. 2 vols. (Vols. 3 and 4 ditto)	11	8
Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the Nerves. By Drs S. W. Mitchell, G. R. Morehouse, and W. W. Keen, U. S. Army	4	8
Practical Billiards. Illustrated. By W. Dufton	12	0
A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages. With index referring to every important word	5	12
General M. W. Smith's Drill and Manœuvres of Cavalry combined with Horse Artillery	9	8
The Structure and Functions of the Eye, illustrative of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. By S. Thomson, M.D.	5	12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with tunes, small size	1	8
The Forlorn Hope. By Edmund Yates	1	8
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes	0	8
St. Ronan's Well. By Sir W. Scott	0	8
The Chimney Corner. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	0	12
Adventures of Joseph Andrews. By H. Fielding	1	8
The Iliad of Homer. 2 vols. By the Earl of Derby.	7	8
Johnson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary	60	0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

	Rs.	a.
Handel's Israel in Egypt, Sacred Oratorio. By Dr. J. Clarke	0	12
WALTZ.—"La Fugitive"—Grand valse de salon. By Mrs. W. G. Stretton	1	8
SONG.—The good bye at the door. Ballad. By S. Glover	1	8
—— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. Christy Minstrels	1	8
—— Jenny Lind's Good Night. By H. West.	1	8
—— There is no love like a mother's. Ballad	1	4
—— The Irish Emigrant. By Lady Dufferin	1	4
—— Pretty Jemima (don't say no). By P. Hall	1	8
—— Sing me that song again. By R. March	1	8
—— Hilda. By J. E. Carpenter	1	8

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

	Rs.	a.
The Natural and Morbid Changes of the Human Eye, and their Treatment. By Charles Bader. With plates	30	0
Saint Paul's, Vol. 1. Edited by A Trollope	5	12
The Science of Finance. By R. H. Patterson	10	8
The Pupils of St. John. By the Author of the "Heir of Redclyffe"	3	0
Silas Marner, by George Eliot	2	0
Faraday as a Discoverer. By John Tyndall	4	8
The Slide-Rule, and how to use it. By C. Hoare.	2	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for March	3	0
Stanford's Map of Abyssinia	1	0
Wearyfoot Common. By L. Ritchie	0	12
Mark's Reef. By J. F. Cooper	0	8
Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life. Part I. By J. Baines	1	14
House of Commons, 1868	0	12
Shilling Peerage, 1868	0	12
Shilling Baronetage, 1868	0	12
Murray's Handbook of Travel Talk	2	12
Scenes and Studies of Savage Life. By G. M. Sproat	3	8
A system of Medicine, 2 vols. By J. R. Reynolds	37	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 7th April 1868.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents,

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand excees £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COM ANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

The following are some of the advantages obtained by those who assure with this Company.

I. Proposals accepted and Policies issued by the Agents in Bombay, without reference to the Chief Office, within certain limitation.

II. Non forfeiture of Policies by the issue of free paid-up Policies.

If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying his premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy—*long desired*,—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.

III. Policies indisputable after being five years in force

All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be exigible for foreign residence.

IV. New and Extensive Travelling License to Policy Holders.

Persons assured with the Company, under the Indian Table, are permitted, in time of peace without license or additional premium, to proceed to, and reside in, any part of the World, except the West Coast of Africa.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, the following Goods, viz:—

1 Case G. Muslin, 10 yards.
1 do. Embroidered Muslin.
1 do. Levantine.
1 do. Handkerchiefs.
1 do. Muslin.
1 do. Gowns.
1 do. Embroidered Muslin.
2 do. do. Gowns.
1 do. Collars.
1 do. Embroidered Borders.
2 do. Berlin Wools.
2 do. Superfine Stockings.
4 do. Coloured Muslin.
6 do. T. Red Prints.
1 do. Pictures in gilt and maplewood frames.
2 do. Fancy Goods.
3 do. Flower Vases, Marble Figures, Decanters and assorted Glass.
1 do. Liqueur Glass.
3 do. Decanters.
1 do. Boots and Shoes.
2 do. Papier Mache Trays and Clocks.

And any further Goods which in the meantime may offer.
Bombay, 21st April 1868.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz.:—

3 Cases Madder Prints.
3 " White Shirtings.
300 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1 " White Doria.
1 " " Spring Gauze.
1 " " Quiltings.
1 " Flower Vases.
3 " of Card Thread.
2 " Fancy Goods, comprising Purses, Empty Essence Bottles, Gilt Centre Stands, &c. &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Abdool Hussun Essabhoy—
12 Dozen 3 Bolt Scotch Spring Locks, 6 to 8 in.
On account of the concerned:—
36 Dozen Purses, with Photographs.
19 " Bohemian Glass Bottles and Cups.
2 Cases Pictures in gilt frames.
An Invoice of Leather Varnish, Rubber Sheet, Bile and Stop Water Corks, Water Spreader.
By order of Canjee Dyal, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mooltanee Ramoom ill Thacoordass—
5 Cases White Mulls, 45 inch.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Goolam Mahomed Russoolally—
2 Dozen Pocket Watches.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Caderbhoy Rahimbhoy—
7 Cases Ultramarine or Blue Colours.
11 " Paint Brushes.
On account of Essac Hajee—
90 Cases Tin Plates.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st April 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF SWEDISH IRON BAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Carnac Bunder Iron Depot, by order of Dhurumsey Jeewa and Muthoora Veerjee, on account of Mooltaney Bhoroomull Mondass:—
51 Candies Swedish Iron Bar.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

HILL TEAS.—From the Deyra Doon Tea Company in tins of 2 and 5 lbs. each, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8 each.

A West-End single-seated Office Brougham, perfect for a Barrister.

A stylish Park Phaeton, with a Pair Showy Silver Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 1,200.

The Horses can be driven single.
Bombay, 21st April 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the very handsome and valuable FURNITURE &c. the Property of a Gentleman changing his Residence,—the same comprising rich flower and thin stem plain Glass Ware, with Decanters; rich cut Glass Dessert Services, handsome white and blue, white, blue and gold flowered, white and pink, white pink and gold flowered Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services; best Plated Ware, such as hotwater Curry Dishes, a set of Dish Covers containing four—Liqueur, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg frames;—Coffee Urn, Ice Pitcher, Salvers, Bread Baskets, a set of Spoons and Forks for 12 persons in case, Dessert Knives and Forks for ditto in case, Bottle Stands and Holders, single and double branched Candlesticks; the elegantly open carved Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Round and Camp Dining Tables for 10 and 20 persons, very neatly carved Circular and Pier Tables with and without Marble Tops; Lady's Writing and Work, Washing and Dressing Tables; Chiffoniers, Book Shelves, Conversation Couches on silk lining and spring; Easy, Priedieu, and Drawing Room Chairs, with silk and leather lining and springs; Hat Stand, handsome Blackwood and English brass four-posts Bedsteads, Wardrobes and Presses with carved and glass doors, Marble Pillars for Statues, handsome Drawing Room Carpets, Pictures, Flower Vases and Table Ornaments, a large Musical Box with 6 airs playing flutes, Meat Safes, Screens, large China stone Flower Jars, Garden Seats, and Sundries; also, an Invoice of Copying Presses.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 21st April 1868.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 12 and 13, a variety of sundry goods, such as Bohemian and Glass Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Claret Decanters, Water Jugs, Flower Jars, Goblets, Centre Pieces, Liquor Sets, Honey Pots, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Plates, Mugs, Coffee Pots, Spittoons, Centre Dishes, &c., 55 boxes of Fancy Cake Soap, such as Rose, Honey, Almond and assorted ditto, &c., Curtain, Camp Cot, Round and Pier Tables, Teapoys, Screens.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY ELEGANT AND COSTLY MAHOGANY AND CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, AN INVOICE OF RICHLY ENGRAVED AND PAINTED LARGE VASES, PIER GLASSES IN ELEGANT FRAMES, 48, 24, 18, 12 AND 10 LIGHTS, RICH BOHEMIAN GLASS CHANDELIERS, ENGLISH AND OIL CARPETS, &c., AT No. 16 MOUNT CASTLE, MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY the 27th, and TUESDAY the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, all the most elegant and costly mahogany and carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising, mahogany Drawing-room, Montague, and Easy Chairs; Conversation Couches, all stuffed with Spring Seats, covered with striped Brocade or Damask; Superb Gilt Console Tables; mahogany Writing Tables on 2 pedestals, side fitted with drawers; mahogany and walnutwood Winged Almirahs, Centre Ottoman, superb mahogany Chiffoniers with glass doors and marble tops, rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, several pairs of handsomely decorated Vases with wreaths of flowers and fruits on a Turquoise Ground, Gilt Vases, ball-shaped Gas Lamps, Roman Vases in Porcelain, Paintings in Louis XV. style, Artificial Rose Tree; Lampadaire for 7 Lights, in Algerian, on richly ornamented bronze; Ornaments, double size, with Virgin, Gold Ormolu and highly finished, height 7 feet.

A Clock of Louis XIV. style in Algerian marble and bronze gilt, superior worked highly finished bronze ornaments, extra double gilt with mat and burnished gold and artistically chased, the dial closing the back of the Clock with a bronze door pendulum and keys, together with mahogany stand, and an extra glass.

A pair of Vases of Louis XIV. style, "Lyon's Head," in Algerian, and double extra gilt bronze ornaments, superior chasing to correspond with the Clock. Large console tables made of solid mahogany with handsomely carved and massive truss supports, and shaped and carved sketcher, the whole gilt in mat and burnished gold, best quality, stationary marble slabs for tops of tables with double moulding works on edge. Best silvered plates of glasses, size 109 by 65, 91 by 65, 65 by 32, on a stout mahogany blind, frames double gilt in mat and burnished.

Rich Bohemian Glass Chandeliers, of 48, 24, 18, 12 and 10 Light, with fine engraved shades, pans and drops, of various colours; plated 3 and 2 light Hanging Argand and Wall Lamps with drops; elaborately carved blackwood Oval and Pier Tables, large size, full carved blackwood Sofa Couches, rich Engravings in gilt frames, a model of a "Brig" in mahogany glass case, splendid carved glass door Book Cases, Bronze Fountain, Iron Garden Benches and Chairs, China Flower Stands and Seats, Panorama Balls, McCabe's and French Clocks, and various other articles, &c.

A full sized Slate Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, Marking Board, by Burrows and Watts, with Lamp, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be put for public inspection 4 days prior to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st April 1868.

BENNETT & Co.

MOST VALUABLE JAPANESE BIJOUTEREE, OF MOST EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP, FOR COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to offer for private sale an assortment of the most choice and rare selection of very valuable Japanese Ornaments, consisting chiefly of large Bronzes, China Canton Vases, Japanese Gong, Chinese Jade Bowls, Japanese Writing Cabinet Tables, Chinese Tea Caddy, Tortoise Shell and Lacquered Boxes, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER LEMATTA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee, and on account and at the risk of the Indentor, Moola Essabhoy Goolam Hussunjee:—

M 16 (in an oblong).—One Case Silver Lematta, containing 225 corges, landed ex Steamer "Krishna."

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT DHOBHEE TALOW, BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND TRINITY CHAPEL STREET.

In re MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE KAKA, an Insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee, and with the consent of the Mortgagee.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the following six lots of very valuable LANDED PROPERTIES, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts, together with the newly built five storied (including ground floor), messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and premises situated at Dhobee Talow, now in the occupation of Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, and known as the Union Press, bounded on the east by the public road leading to Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the west by the property of Mahadoo Luximon, on the south by a public passage and the house of Hajee Ebram Cadoo, and on the north by a passage and the house of Hadjee Ebraham Cadoo and assessed under No. —— in the books of the Municipality of Bombay.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Dhobie Talow, together with the upper storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, bounded on the east by the public road leading to Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the west by Lot No. 4, on the south by a sweeper's passage, and on the north by the sweeper's passage and Lot No. 3, and assessed under No. —— in the books of the Municipality of Bombay, and now in the occupation of Rustomjee Nanabhoy Ranina.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Dhobie Talow, together with the upper storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, and bounded on the east by the public road leading to Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the west by the Lot No. 4, on the south by a passage and Lot No. 2, and on the north by a passage and assessed under No. —— in the books of the Municipality of Bombay, and now in the occupation of Cawasjee Andiaroo.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 650 square yards or thereabouts, together with the upper storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises known as the part of the Sailors' Home, and now known as the Poona Bakery, situated at Dhobee Talow bounded on the east by the public road leading to Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage and Lot No. 5, on the south by the property of Mahomed Hadjee, and on the north partly by the property of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Metta and partly by the property of Muncherjee Jamsetjee and assessed under No. —— in the books of the Municipality of Bombay and now in the occupation of the proprietor of the Poona Bakery.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 714 square yards or thereabouts, together with the upper storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises known as the other or 2nd part of the Sailors' Home, and now as the Bombay Native General Charitable Dispensary, situated in the Trinity Chapel Street, together with the 6 several shops, bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the public road called Trinity Chapel Street, on the south by the property of Hadjee Oosman, and on the north by the property now of Edduljee Cowasjee Bisney, and assessed under No. —— in the books of the Municipality of Bombay, and rented by the Committee of the Bombay Native General Charitable Dispensary.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 297 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Dhobee Talow, on Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, together with the wooden and tiled shed or shop known as the woodyard, bounded on the east by the part of Ramdass Heerachund, on the west by the public road leading to Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the south by the property of Ramchunder Annunta, and on the north by the property of Byramjee Sorabjee and assessed under No. —— in the books of the Municipality of Bombay. A plan of each lot is lodged at the offices of the auctioneers, and can be inspected on application.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness complete.

A Slate Miniature Billiard Table, in good order by Stevens of London.

Bombay, 21st April 1868. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.